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The Vermont Gazette.

While DECENCY *and* CANDOR *guide the* PEN—*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

VOLUME VIII.] MONDAY, MAY 2, 1791. [NUMBER 49.

Printed and published (every MONDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office, a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

Miscellany.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

THE PROMPTER.

Come, we'll take the t'other sip.

THE grog-drinker is not the only man who takes the t'other sip. The drone, the sluggard opens his eyes upon the morning dawn—he stretches—rolls over—gapes—says it is time enough yet—hugs the pillow, and takes the t'other sip. He naps away a precious hour or two, when he might have earned his breakfast.

The gamester takes a hand at whist in the evening—a hand or two can do no harm—it is an amusement—a quarter of a dollar a corner is a trifle—his mind is engaged—if he has *lost* a game, he must play another to *win*—if he has won, he hopes to win again—he must take the t'other sip—and the t'other—and the t'other—the bell rings nine o'clock—but one more hand can do no harm—who would go to bed with the chickens? the clock strikes twelve—but one more hand and I positively go—the clock strikes one—he starts—damns his luck—but the next evening he'll take another sip—he swears he'll recover what he has lost—he marches home, when not an animal should be awake, but owls, and rats, and thieves,

The poor man, with a score of barefooted children, breadless and naked, works hard for a little meat to silence the demands of hunger, and a little wood to warm their naked limbs. But there is a lottery—*a prize of a thousand dollars!* and not two blanks to a prize! yes *one prize* that is worth having, among *nine thousand* tickets! Glorious chance! *nine thousand* to *one* against him! But a ticket he must have. Four or five days labor, the subsistence of several days must be bartered for a ticket! *Nine thousand* to *one* against him! Is this all? No, no. He is anxious for good fortune—he must stand by and see the drawing—a week more is lost—time is money—the price of the ticket is *two* dollars, and it costs him *four*. The wheel of fortune rolls and rolls and rolls him up—*a blank!* But like the grog-drinker, who takes the t'other sip, he must try his luck again.—Luckless man! *nine thousand* to *one*, is odds *against* him. *One certainty* is better than a *thousand* lotteries, where *some thousands* of probabilities are against a man.

But must we discourage lotteries when public utility is their object? No. Let every one buy tickets, who is able to pay a tax to the amount of the price.

Suppose a poor man saves enough out of his usual grog expences to buy a ticket. This is very well—but it would be better to save the money to buy bread and a pair of shoes for a shoeless boy.

From Thomas's MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

An attempt, briefly to point out the virtues exhibited in, and blessings attendant on,

THE LIFE OF THE MAN OF HONOR.

"*An honest man's the noblest work of God.*"

NO term, perhaps, is more frequently made use of, by men of all ranks and situations in life, than that of *honor*:—In their most trifling and uninteresting affairs, *honor* is pledged as an affirmative of their assertions:—yet, how few, alas! *too few*, follow its heavenly dictates!—Wise men of all ages have unanimously agreed, that *honor* is the grand foundation of every thing great and noble in the human character—and that the being entirely dispossessed of it, represents but a deformed picture upon the theatre of existence.—That society which contains a member possessed of an inclination, and a capacity, to follow the pleasing *paths* of *honor*, possesses a jewel of inestimable worth;—in him they have an example of all those social virtues, and a pattern of that moral goodness, which sweeten life, and render its enjoyments more desirable and pure.—Honor is not only the essential requisite to the man in a private station, but highly so to him whom providence hath ordained to tread the political path of life, to protect our rights, and guard against the numerous evils incident to all nations upon the globe, however independently established their systems of government may be:—on the former's possession thereof, depends individual happiness—on the latter's, national dignity, happiness, and prosperity.—That a great part of mankind, at the present day, entertain a very mistaken idea, of what constitutes *real honor*, is demonstrated by the occurrences of every day, and indeed every hour, of our lives. Some there are, who fondly imagine that honor consists in the acquirement of riches—in appearing independent:—others, in being a debauchee—in spending their time in continual scenes of extravagance, dissipation, and riot:—and others, that exalted titles—high birth, &c. constitute every refined principle of honor.—But, these are all merely the fanciful ideas of infatuated minds.—The *real son of honor* values himself not upon his riches;—he is not haughty and imperious from a sense of his worldly independence—but bows to *merit* wherever he finds it, though clothed in the tattered garb of poverty;—he is no friend to debauchery; neither does he participate of the sources of dissipation and riot;—he stoops to no servile means to procure titles, and increase his popularity—but risks his promotion, in that respect, entirely upon his reputation; he is biassed by no party views—but pays a sacred regard to the calls of justice;—envy and malice finds no residence in his breast—he is filled with sympathy, benevolence, fortitude and courage:—in fact, his character includes all the social virtues—and suffer me to say, he is the most perfect being this sublunary world contains.

Pleasing, sublime indeed, must be the sensations which fill the mind of the *man of honor*, when he has arrived to the evening of his life, on taking a retrospective view of his past days!—The reflection that he has ever endeavored to walk in the paths of moral rectitude, honor, and honesty, and that thereby he has incurred the affections and friendship of his fellow men, must render his declining days pleasant and peaceful—must cause the sunshine of tranquility to beam with resplendent lustre upon his soul—and the glorious prospect of finding favor with his heavenly Father, will induce him to take his last farewell of the world, with all its gaudy, enchanting objects, with unruffled composure, and smile even in the momentary agonies of death. R.

ON THE ANCIENT RUINS OF AN UNKNOWN EDIFICE.

I INQUIRED of time—to whom, says I, was erected this building, which you have leveled with the ground? Time made me no answer; but spread his quick wings and hastened his flight.

I then spoke to Fame—O thou, the parent of all that survives! thou, who—she cast her troubled and sorrow swelled eyes upon the ground, in the attitude of one whose heart is too full to utter words.

Wondering, and confused at what I had seen, I was turning aside from the monument, when I saw Oblivion stepping from stone to stone Thou, exclaimed I, thou must be acquainted with it! Ah! shew me—He interrupted me, with a voice like the growl of thunder at a distance—I care not what it has been, it is now mine.

THE STARLING.

——BESHREW the *sombre* pencil! said I vauntingly—for I envy not its powers, which paints the evils of life with so hard and deadly a colouring. The mind sits terrified at the object. she has magnified herself, and blackened; reduce them to their proper size and hue, she overlooks them.—'Tis true, said I, correcting the proposition—the *Bastile* is not an evil to be despised—but strip it of its towers—fill up the *fosse*—unbarricade the doors—call it simply a confinement, and suppose 'tis some tyrant of a distemper—and not of a man that holds you in it—the evil vanishes, and you bear the other half without complaint.

I was interrupted in the hey-day of this soliloquy, with a voice which I took to be of a child which complained "it could not get out."—I looked up and down the passage, and seeing neither man, woman, or child, I went out without further attention.

In my return back through the passage, I heard the same words repeated twice over; and looking up, I saw it was a starling hung in a little cage—"I can't get out—I can't get out," said the starling.

I stood looking at the bird: and to every person who came through the passage it ran fluttering to the side towards which they approached it, with the same lamentation of its captivity—"I can't get out," said the starling—God help thee! said I, but I will let thee out, cost what it will; so I turned about the cage to get at the door; it was twisted and double twisted so fast with wire, there was no getting it open, without pulling the cage to pieces—I took both hands to it.

The bird flew to the place where I was attempting his deliverance, and thrusting his head through the trellis, pressed his breast against it, as if impatient—I fear, poor creature! said I, I cannot set thee at liberty—"No," said the starling—"I can't get out—I can't get out," said the starling.

I vow I never had my feelings more tenderly awakened; nor do I remember an incident in my life, where the dissipated spirits, to which my reason had been a bubble, were so suddenly called home. Mechanical as the notes were, yet so true in tune to nature were they chanted, that in a moment they overthrew all my systematic reasonings upon the *Bastile*; and I heavily walked up stairs, unsaying every word I had said in going down them.

Disguise thyself as thou wilt, still, slavery! said I—still thou art a bitter draught! and though thousands in all ages have been made to drink of thee, thou art no less bitter on that account.—'Tis thou, thrice sweet and gracious goddess, addressing myself to LIBERTY, whom all in public or in private worship, whose taste is grateful, and ever will be so, till nature herself shall change—*no tint of* words can spot thy snowy mantle, or chymic power turn thy sceptre into iron—with thee to smile upon him as he eats his crust, the swain is happier than the monarch, from whose court thou art exiled——Gracious heaven! cried I, kneeling down upon the last step but one in my ascent—grant me but health, thou great bestower of it, and give me but this fair goddess as my companion—and shower down thy mitres, if it seem good in thy divine providence, upon those heads which are aching for them.

LETTER OF THE CELEBRATED *STERNE*.

To ---------- ----------, *esq.*

DO not imagine, my dear fellow—and do not suffer, I beseech you, any pedantic cold hearted fellow to persuade you—that *sensibility is an evil.* You may take my word on this subject, as you have been pleased to do on many others, that sensibility is one of the best blessings in life, as well as the brightest ornament of the human character.

You do not explain matters to me, which, by the bye, is not fair; but I suppose, from the tenor of your letter, which is now beside me, that you have been made a dupe by some artful person, who I am disposed to think is some *cunning baggage*; and that, under the impressions of this game that has been played you, your vanity is alarmed, and your understanding piqued; and then you lay all this dire grievance, in a very pettish manner, let me tell you, at the door of your sensibility; and, which is worse, you write to me as if you really believe yourself in earnest in all the sea-saw observations you have written to me on the subject.

Be assured, my dear friend, if I thought the sentiments of your last letter, were not the sentiments of a sickly moment—if I could be made to believe that they proceeded from you in a sober reflecting condition of mind—I should give you over as incurable, and give up all my hopes of your rising into that proud honor and brilliant reputation, which I trust you will one day possess.

I was almost going to write—and wherefore should I not?—that there is an amiable kind of *callibility*, which is as superior to the low precaution of worldly wisdom, as the sound of *Abel's viol de gambo* to the braying of an ass on the other side of my paling.

If I should, at any time, hear a man pique himself upon never having been a dupe, I should grievously suspect that such an one will, some time or other, give cause to be thought, at best, a meanspirited dirty rascal.

You may think this strange doctrine; but, be that as it may, I am not ashamed to adopt it. What would you say of any character who had neither humanity, generosity, or confidence? Why, you would say—I know you would—such a man

"*Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils.*"

And yet imposition, dupery, deception—call it by what name you will—attends upon these virtues like their shadow: for virtue, my dear friend, like every other passion in the world, though it is the most valuable of all, is of a mixed nature; and the inconveniences of it, if they deserve that name, form the basis on which its importance and natural excellencies are established.

Sensibility is oftentimes betrayed into a foolish thing; but its folly is amiable, and some one or other is the better for it. I am not for its excesses, or a blind submission to the impulse which prudence shows; yet, some how or other, I should be strangely dis-

ed to hug the being who would take the rag off his back, to place it on the shivering wretch who had nought to cover him.

Discretion is a cold quality; but I have no objection to the possessing as much of it as will direct your finer feelings to their proper objects, here let its office finish; if it proceeds a step further there may be mischief; it may cool that current which is the life-blood of all virtue, and will, I trust, warm your heart till it becomes a clod of the valley.

Sensibility is the source of those delicious feelings which give a higher colour to our joys, and turn our tears to rapture. Though it may, now and then, lead us into a scrape as we pass through life, you may be assured, my dear friend, it will get us out of them all *at the end of it*; and that is a matter which wiser man than myself will tell you is well worth thinking about.

So leaving you to your contemplations; and wishing them, and every thing you do, an happy issue, I remain, with great truth,

Your affectionate

L. STERNE.

Foreign Affairs.

Ireland.

DUBLIN, *Feb.* 10. } A CIRCUMSTANCE of a most dreadful nature has transpired within these few days:—A night or two ago, at a very late hour, two persons, seemingly gentlemen, drove themselves out in a postchaise to Churchtown, where there is a burial place, with a dead body confined up in the carriage. They rapped up the gravedigger, and told him, that they had under the disguise of night, brought out a corpse to be interred, which in the day time, they apprehended might be arrested for debt, and for the burial of which he should have a guinea. The grave-digger alledged he was unequal to the business himself; upon which these persons said they would give him half a guinea for an assistant, which was agreed to, and the corpse was accordingly left with the gravedigger. The latter immediately called up an assistant; but upon agreement they determined upon postponing the business till day light. When they arose in the morning, curiosity urged them to open the coffin; which on so doing—O! shocking to mention! they found the body of a man, in his clothes, with boots on, and his throat cut in a most frightful manner. In his pockets were found, six guineas and a watch; for the property of which these two persons differed, or else the transaction would probably have never come to light. The body remains at this place to be owned, which as yet, has not taken place; nor has any thing occurred which can lead to a discovery. Every eye-witness of this horrid, foul transaction, is praying for the developement of the cruel perpetrators.

England.

LONDON, *Feb.* 15—24.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, Dec. 22.

"An authentic list has been published here of the forces of the russian empire, with a statement of the losses suffered, both by the land-army and that of the sea, during the last three years. This loss, including the sick and deserters, is estimated at 130,000 men.

"The russian army consists of four parts, the guards, the campaign troops, the garrisons and the irregular troops. The guards amounted to 9967 men; but the Sweedish war has reduced them to 5036 men; the campaign troops were 48,441 cavalry, whom the war has reduced to 25,300; and 121,554 infantry, which now amount to only 61,300. The garrisons, which were 103,226 men, are reduced to 69,100; the irregular troops which were 127,000 strong, but now are reduced to 63,500. The army of the empress, therefore, before the war, amounted to 409,978 men; her losses amount to 223,180; but as above 100,000 recruits have been raised, the army has not lost above 130,000 men, and of course there still remain about 280,000 men at present."

At length the national assembly have adopted the British mode of trial by jury, and *viva voce* evidence is approved as the best and safest method of answering all the ends of justice. Upon the account thereof being spread throughout Paris, the people instantly testified their joy and approbation of the long looked for and happy event by every means in their power, and all that festivity and mirth peculiar to their character.

At a Protestant meeting in Strasburg, the following prayer is offered up twice a day, for the national assembly:

"Almighty God! animate by thy power the deputies of the Franks! Cherish, in their hearts, that indefatigable zeal which is so necessary to accelerate the accomplishment of our welfare! be their guide! be their chief! open thine hands, and pour out that measure of felicity of which each community in the universe is susceptible! and prosper, with thy boundless protection, all their virtuous, spirited, and painful labours!"

WHITEHALL, *Nov.* 20.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of William Knox, Esq to be Consul for the United States of America, in the city of Dublin, and in such other parts of the kingdom of Ireland as shall be nearer to the said city than the residence of any other consul or viceconsul of the said United States.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *May* 2.

By accounts from different quarters of the union we learn, that a clan of counterfeiters have been discovered in several states, and it is supposed their connection extends through the union: in Rhodeisland, Newjersey, and several other states, men of some rank have been detected, and from the vigilance of their prosecutors and the wisdom of the federal courts, a check to this alarming public evil may be reasonably expected.

From accounts recently received, the prospect of an indian war of some consequence, seems to encrease. Reports are various as to what particular tribes will unite for war, but their constant depredations are shocking. Papers by the last post mention the murder of numbers on our frontiers by, and the narrow escape of others from the hands of those merciless enemies. The failure of the last campaign under gen. Harmar, has enflamed them with such high notions of their own intrepidity, as to render a severe check absolutely essential to the wellfare of our frontiers. This, from the present complexion of millitary affairs in the union, it is presumed will speedily be given to them. Recruiting officers are busy in most of the states, one of whom offers encouragement to youth of a millitary turn, who will do him the honor to call at his rendezvous in Albany.

A gentleman from the northward informs, that it appears probable the opening a customhouse at the port of Alburgh, in this state, will induce a discussion of the point, whether Greatbritain has a right to hold a military post within the boundaries of the united states or not. The fact as he states it, is thus, a few miles on this side the spot where col. Keyes proposes to establish his official residence, at Alburgh, a guard of british troops is placed, and the schooner Maria stationed, by which all boats passing and repassing are brought too and examined. This will no doubt be discordant to the feelings of the collector of the port of Alburgh, from whose established character it may reasonably be presumed, an official insult will not be tamely brooked.

In our last we inserted a paragraph under the Pennsylvania head, which mentioned, that 5000lb. of hemp were raised the last season, by col. Wood, on the memorable heights of Charleston. A correspondent remarks, that the blood of the american heroes shed on those heights, in the unparallelled action of Bunker's hill, &c. was in no wise spilt in vain. From those rich libations at the sacred shrine of freedom, Columbia's independence took its date, and the blessing is once more realized, by an extraordinary production of so stable a commodity for manufacture: that grand palladium of national greatness, on which the happiness of America essentially depends.

Thus though the honored heroes rest in peace,
Their beneficial influence doth not cease,
That blood which freely flow'd at freedom's call,
Wafts federal stripes around this spacious ball;
In distant realmns, Columbia's flag unfurl'd,
Displays their worth to an admiring world;
While from the forehead of a brightning sky,
They view their country's farms with Europe's vie.

A late account from Cork in Ireland says, that the mayor of that city the last Christmas day issued his invitation cards for dinner at the mayoralty house, in a new stile. The rich and fashionable were omited, and the tables spread and bountifully furnished for the poor, the maimed and the blind. The invitation cards were distributed by the clergymen of every denomination in the city. The mayor himself and a number of the most respectable character waited on the table. After the repast the guests were furnished with a bountiful dividend of what remained, and a loaf each, and sent to their respective homes with cheerful hearts. An example worthy of general imitation, and which does equal honor to the head and heart of the benevolent entertainer.

The events of the war between the Russians and Turks have been so much in favor of the former, as to kindle up the hope of destroying the once powerful empire of the Turks, and fixing the Russian standard on the walls of Constantinople: but the intervention of Prussia is said to damp these flattering prospects, and induce a conviction that so great an accession of territory and force to the empress, would destroy the due ballance of power, and consequently militate with the peace of Europe.

With pleasure we inform our readers, that faithful posts are once more appointed, to ride regularly from Bennington to Windsor. Any communications may be made with safety, and the demand for services will be reasonable. Riders are likewise established from Bennington to Onionriver, and the rout in a few weeks, will be extended to the northern extremity of the state; which establishment if duly encouraged, will no doubt be extensively useful: more especially as a regular communication with the sister states is now permanently established.

We promised some weeks ago to inform our readers at what hour the mail would be regularly closed in Bennington, for Albany, and at what time it would return, as soon as those regulations were made. We have now obtained information from the postmaster, that he proposes to close the mail weekly at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, the post will arrive at Albany at six o'clock Wednesday evening, and return to Bennington, Thursday evening at six o'clock.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
BY
CALDWELL AND MYNDERSE,
TWO YOKE OF GOOD WORKING
OXEN,
FOR WHICH THEY WILL PAY,
INDIAN CORN OR MERCHANDIZE,
OUT OF THEIR STORES
IN MANCHESTER OR PAWLET.

NATHAN FELLOWS,
Postrider,

ONCE more takes this method to inform such of his customers as have not paid him for their last year's papers, that he earnestly wishes them to store their pay at the places mentioned in a former advertisement, immediately, as he is obliged to make a settlement with the printers without delay.—The roads being now settled, there can be no excuse on account of transporting their grain, &c.

Poultney, April 16, 1791. 49

THIS is to give notice to the proprietors of the township of Middlesex, in the state of Vermont, to meet at an adjourned meeting, at the state arms tavern, in Bennington, on the third Wednesday of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. First, to see if the proprietors will ratify any mistake in the records, or the survey of said township, or both; to see if they will complete, ratify, and confirm the former proceedings of said proprietors, or such part of them as they shall think necessary, or set them aside. Second, to see if they will divide the whole, or any part of the undivided land in said town, and to grant a tax if necessary—and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

DAVID ROBINSON, clerk pro tem.

Bennington, March 22, 1791. 49tf

WHEREAS the general assembly of the state of Vermont, at their adjourned session, at Bennington, in January last, granted a tax of one penny halfpenny, on all the lands in Randolph, in the county of Orange, and state aforesaid, public rights excepted, for the purpose of defraying the expense of making and repairing public roads, and building bridges in said town, and appointed the subscribers a committee to superintend and see the work done:—this is to notify the proprietors and land owners of said town, that they have liberty to work out their respective taxes, any time before the fifteenth day of September next, by applying to either of the committee.

JONAH WASHBURN,
JEHIAL WOODWARD,
ISRAEL CONVERSE,
JOSEPH YORK,
SAMUEL BENEDIC.

Randolph, April 21, 1791. 49tf

WHEREAS the general assembly of the state of Vermont, did, at their session in Jan. 1791, *grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Guildhall, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing the public roads, and building bridges in said town—leading from Marlstone to Lemington; and committed the same to us the subscribers to superintend and lay out said road.—This is therefore to give public notice, that the proprietors and land owners have liberty, respectively, applying to either of the subscribers, to work out their respective tax, any time within three months from and after the last publication of this advertisement in the Vermont newspapers.*

DAVID HOPKINSON,
SIMON HOW,
EBEN W. JUDD.

Guildhall, March 16, 1791. 49Wtf

THE proprietors of Norfolk, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby informed—that there will be sold at public vendue, at the house of the subscriber, in Guildhall, in said county, on the last Tuesday in June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, a necessary proportion of each delinquent's right of land, sufficient to pay said tax and cost; which tax has been heretofore advertised, and payment requested to be made. The names of the delinquents, with the sum of one pound nine shillings and one penny, on each right, are as follow:

Paul Spooner	*Abraham Pettibone*
Elijah Hinman	*John Knickerbacor*
Timothy Andrus	*John Strong*
Phinehas Andrus	*Peter Olcott.*

EBEN W. JUDD, collector.

Guildhall, April 25, 1791. 49Wtf

THE owners of land in Panton, county of Addison, state of Vermont, that are delinquent in payment of the tax of five pence on the pound, granted by the general assembly in October 1788, 1789, and 1790, are informed, that unless they discharge the same on or before the last Monday of May next, so much of their lands as will pay the same, with incidental charges, will on that day be sold, at public vendue, at ten o'clock a. m. at the house of Phinehas Spaulding, in said Panton.

Delinquents names are as follow, with the sums respectively due.

For the year 1788.

William Warner	2s1	Ebenezer Fletcher	1s
Joseph Hanchet	2s1	Elizur Wright	1s
Peter Knickerbacor	2s1	Ezra Fellows	2s1
Isaac Lawrence	2s1	Jehiel Williams	1s
Noah Waddams	1s	Nathaniel Dean	2s1
Samuel Norton	2s1	John Edgerton	1s
Ebenezer Hill	2s1	Sampson Sheaf	1s1
Benjamin Sedgwick	2s1	Joseph Pangborn	1s1
Russell Hunt	2s1	Jonathan Russell	1s

For the year 1789.

Daniel Dean	2s	Isaac Lawrence	1s
Ebenezer Fletcher	1s	Benjamin Sedgwick	2s
William Warner	1s	Thomas Little	1s
Phinehas Spaulding	1s1	Samuel Norton	1s
Russell Hunt	1s	Peter Knickerbacor	2s
Joseph Hanchett	2s	Elisha Ensign	2s
Rudolph White	2s	Joseph Pangborn, jun.	1s
Nathaniel Dean	s9	Jonathan Deverix	1s
Sampson Sheaf	1s5	Benjamin Phelps	1s
Joseph Pangborn	1s1	Appleton Burnham	1s
Josiah Dean	1s	Odle Squire	1s
William Coit	2s	John Swetland	2s
David Holcomb	1s	Jonathan Russell	1s
Isaac Peck	1s	Ebenezer Jackson	1s

For the year 1790.

Daniel Dean	2s1	Charles Burrall	2s1
John Coburn	1s	Isaac Lawrence	1s
Oliver Dean	1s6	Peter Knickerbacor	1s
Phinehas Spaulding	1s1	Joseph Pangborn, jun.	1s
Russell Hunt	1s	Jonathan Deverix	1s
Rudolph White,	1s	Benjamin Phelps	1s
Nathaniel Dean	1s	Appleton Burnham	1s
William Fellows	s6	John Swetland	2s1
Sampson Sheaf	1s	Nathaniel Moody	1s
Timothy Horsford	2s1	Jonathan Russell	1s
Collins Chapman	1s	Samuel Blodget	1s
Joseph Pangborn	1s1	Caleb Strong	2s1
Isaiah Dean	2s1	Ebenezer Jackson	1s
Elisha Painter	2s1	Elizur Wright	1s
William Coit	2s1	John Edgerton	1s
Zacheus Hanchet	1s1	James Easton	2s1
David Holcomb	1s	David Whitney	2s1

GILES PHELPS, constable, for 1788.
HEZEKIAH PHELPS, constable for 1789.
HENRY SPALDING, constable for 1790.

Panton, April 25, 1791. 9||1

THE nonresident proprietors and land owners of the town of Shoreham, in the county of Addison, who are delinquent in the payment of the fivepenny tax, granted by the general assembly in October last, are hereby notified—that the subscriber has levied his warrant on their lands, and so much of each delinquent's land, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelinghouse of the subscriber, in said Shoreham, on the 31st day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay his proportion of said tax, with incidental charges, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum due on each division, viz.

Daniel Boydon, second division, 6d. Thaddeus Bigelow, first division, 2s. second division, 6d. third division, 2s. Samuel Brooks, second division, 6d. Thomas Brown, third division, 1s. fourth division 6d.—John Chandler, jun. first division, 2s. John Chandler, jun. first division, 2s. fourth division, 2s. Gardner Chandler, third division, 2s. fourth division, 2s. Samuel Curtis, first division, 1s. fourth division, 2s. Enoch Cook, second division, 6d. Cornelius Colson, first division, 2s. third division, 2s. fourth division, 2s. Joseph Curtis, second division 6d. Ephraim Curtis, fourth division, 2s. Ephraim Doolittle, second division, 6d. third division, 2s. Joshua Dickison, second division, 6d. third division, 2s. James Forbes, first division, 2s. third division 2s. James Forbes, jun. first division, 2s. second division, 6d. third division, 1s. fourth division, 2s. Benjamin Flag, fourth division, 2s. Robert Gray, second division, 6d. third do. 2s. fourth do. 2s. Jonathan Gates, first division, 2s. second do. 6d. fourth do. 2s. Matthew Gray, third division, 2s. fourth do. 2s. John Goddard, second division, 6d. third do. 2s. fourth do. 2s. John Goddard, jun. first division, 2s. second do. 6d. Samuel Goddard, second division, 6d third do. 2s. fourth do. 2s. Jacob Hosmenway, second division, 6d. Francis Harrington, fourth div. 2s John Knap, first div. 1s third do. 2s. fourth do. 2s. William Kenedy, first div. 2s. Jonathan Morton, third div. 2s. fourth do. 6d. Elijah Morton, fourth div. 2s. David Morton, first div. 2s Asa Moore, second div. 6d. third do. 2s. fourth do. 2s. John Marsh, second division, 6d.—John M'Cracklin, second div. 6d. fourth do. 2s. Jonas Newton, third div. 2s. fourth do. 2s. Joseph Perry, second div. 6d. Jonathan Perry, first div. 2s second do. 6d fourth do. 2s. Philip Roberts, first div. 1s. second do. 6d. fourth do. 2s. Absalom Rice, first div. 2s. Charles Richardson, first div. 2s fourth do. 2s. Samuel Smith, fourth div. 2s. Cornelius Stowel, first div. 2s. second do. 6d fourth do 2s. Jabez Swan, first div. 1s 6, second do. 6d. fourth do. 2s. Jonathan Stone, first div. 2s second do. 6d. third do. 3d. Ebenezer Stearns, second div. 6d. William Jennison Stearns, first div. 2s. third do. 2s. Daniel Tilton, second div. 6d. fourth do. 2s. Jonathan Tilton, second div. 6d. third do. 1s. fourth do. 2s. Caleb Tilton, third div. 2s. fourth do. 2s. Ebenezer Warren, second div. 6d. Thomas Wheeler, fourth div. 2s. Daniel Ward, second div. 6d. John Waters, first div. 2s. second do 6d. third do 2s. fourth do. 2s. William Ward, second div. 6d. third do. 2s. fourth do. 2s. Daniel Warner, third div. 2s. fourth do. 2s. William White, second div. 6d. John White, third div. 2s.

JOHN LARRABEE, constable.

Shoreham, April 14, 1791. 49t1

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont, did, at their session in October, 1788, grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land (public rights excepted) in the townships of Bolton, Waterbury, and Middlesex, in the county of Chittenden; and Montpelier, and Berlin, in the county of Orange, in the state of Vermont, to defray the expence of making roads and bridges in said towns. This is therefore to notify and warn all delinquent proprietors and land owners of said towns, that unless said tax is paid to the subscriber, on or before Tuesday the twentyfirst day of June next, at ten o'clock a. m. so much of each delinquent's land will be sold at public vendue, as will pay said tax with all legal costs. The vendue for the sale of land in the townships of Bolton, Waterbury, and Middlesex, in the county of Chittenden, to be holden at the dwellinghouse of Richard Holdin, in said Waterbury, on Tuesday the said twentyfirst day of June next, at ten o'clock a. m. and the vendue for the sale of land in the townships of Montpelier, and Berlin, in the county of Orange, to be holden at the dwellinghouse of col. Jacob Davis, in said Montpelier, on Thursday the 23rd day of the same June aforesaid, at ten o'clock a. m.

PARLEY DAVIS, collector.

Montpelier, April 4, 1791. 49W1

AT a meeting of the proprietors of Randolph, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, legally holden by adjourment, at the meeting house in Randolph, November 10th, 1789, was voted by said proprietors, a tax of nine shillings on each right, public rights excepted, for the purpose of defraying the expence of a lawsuit with the proprietors of Brookfield, respecting the line between the two towns. Also, voted a further tax of nine shillings on each right, public rights excepted, for the same purposes, at their adjourned meeting, holden in said Randolph, February 15th, 1791. This is to notify to said proprietors, that unless they pay said taxes to me, immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

ZADOCK STEEL, collector.

Randolph, April 21, 1791. 49t1

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
BY *ANTHONY HASWELL*,
Of BENNINGTON,
TWO OR THREE
SMART, ACTIVE BOYS,
Fourteen or fifteen years of age,
As apprentices to the ART of PRINTING.
—LIKEWISE—
ONE SMART LIKELY BOY,
About fifteen years of age,
As an apprentice to the bookbinding business.
Inquire at the printingoffice, Bennington.

COVERING HORSES ADVERTISED!

YOUNG LIBERTY,

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber the present season: he is an elegant horse, six years old, fifteen and an half hands high;—was sired by the noted horse Liberty, and reared by col. Elihu Smith, of Clarendon.

YOUNG LIBERTY is well limb'd, and proportioned to his heighth; moves with ease and elegance, his colts in Clarendon, and its vicinity, where he has been kept as a sire for three years past, have the appearance of making large and first rate horses.

Terms for his covering, will be twelve shillings the single leap, and twenty the season—if paid at the time of covering, any kind of grain will be received, if not, wheat or cash will be expected by the first of October next.

DAVID RUSSELL.

Bennington, April 28, 1791. 49t1

Mr. AIKINS's beautiful HORSE
YOUNG BRITTON,
Sired by the noted HORSE
BOLD BRITTON,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the stable of landlord Hill, in Mapletown, from the date hereof until the 10th of May next, then remove to major David Robinson's, in Bennington, to continue four days, then to remove to said Aikins's in Whitecreek, and continue four days, and so on alternately through the season. The demand for his services will be one dollar the single leap, two dollars the season, and four to ensure a colt.

YOUNG BRITTON is an elegant built horse, fifteen hands high, eight years old, genteel carriage, and his colts bear as critical inspection as those of any horse in these parts.

Recommendations are more frequently advanced than proved; gentlemen are therefore requested to call and view YOUNG BRITTON and his colts, and form a judgment of his usefulness for themselves.

Good pasturage for mares at each of said places.

Bennington, April 28, 1791. 9—1

The noted HORSE
J A N U S

WILL cover mares at the stable of the subscriber in Sunderland, the ensuing season, at the price of fifteen shillings the single leap, five dollars the season, and ten dollars to ensure a foal. Payment to be made in grain by the first of January next.

Janus is a fullblooded horse, about sixteen hands high, elegantly built, and genteel in carriage. His pedigree is well ascertained, and his reputation for getting fine colts indisputable; as can be made to appear by authentic documents. He has been reckoned one of the swiftest running horses in America.

Janus has been kept for several years past in Westchester county, state of Newyork, and was accounted by good judges, as fine a horse as that county ever improved.

To those acquainted with the pedigree of Janus, further recommendation is unnecessary—those who are not, and are desirous of raising genteel colts, are requested to call and examine the horse for themselves—and it is presumed, if elegant proportion and genteel carriage, is capable of pleasing, his appearance will give them much satisfaction—and convince them of the reasonableness of the demand for his services.

LEMUEL BRADLEY.

Good pasturing for mares, if required.

Sunderland, April 20. 48tf.

MR. SPRAGUE'S BEAUTIFUL HORSE
S N I P,

WILL stand to cover, this season, one half the time at his stable in Williamstown, the other half at the stable of Thomas Gold, esq. in Pittsfield; he will be at mr. Gold's on the 9th of May, and continue the week out, and alternately every second week through the season.

SNIP is a full blooded horse, a bright bay, fifteen hands high, five years old, and is, without any exceptions, the likeliest and best bred horse that can be produced in Newengland: his pedigree can be traced back to the old Godolfin—the best horse ever imported from Barbary to England.

The terms are two dollars the single leap, four dollars the season, and eight dollars to warrant a mare with foal. The pay will be expected before the last of January next, in cash or grain.

Mr. Hudson will attend Snip, and offers his service to the public as a FARRIER—he can be well recommended for the best in the country.

April 25, 1791. 48tf

RAINBOW,

A BEAUTIFUL chesnut coloured horse, will stand at the stable of the subscriber, in Pownal, (and if sufficient encouragement should offer) at the stable of mr. Thomas Bumford, two days in eighteen, regularly, at the low price of nine shillings, pay down, the single leap, three dollars the season, five dollars to insure a foal, to be received in grain, if paid by the 25th of December next.

The RAINBOW is 7-8ths blooded, fifteen and an half hands high—his sire was the old Ranger. Rainbow is a very sure horse, and his colts are of the first rate, which may be proved if any gentlemen will inquire in the town of Pownal, where he covered four years ago this season. Good pasturing for mares, and the greatest attention paid by the public's humble servants.

ELSWORTH and BURTON.

Pownal, April 22, 1791. 48t0

THE HORSE,
YOUNG SAMPSON,

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber, in Bennington, and William and Gardner Lull, in Pownal, the present season, beginning the first week in May, at Pownal, and the next week in Bennington, at the places aforesaid, and so on, alternately—where Cornelius Wright will attend as a groom.

SAMPSON is a strong, elegant proportioned horse; three years old; canters and trots handsomely—is well limb'd, and full blooded. Young Sampson is a beautiful bright bay, with a dark main and tail—was sired by gen. Wabridge's Sampson, an imported english horse, out of a full blooded mare, and is equal for beauty and elegance to any in these parts. The price will be one dollar the single leap, two dollars the season, or four dollars to ensure a colt. Young Sampson had twenty mares last season, five of which are now heavy with foal by him. Payment must be made in corn, rye, or wheat, at the time of covering, or by the 25th of December next, to

ALONZO SCOTT.

April 25, 1791. 48t0

Parnassian Chronicle.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

ON MASONRY.

I.

ARISE and blow thy trumpet, fame,
Freemasonry aloud proclaim,
To realms and worlds unknown:
Tell them of mighty David's son—
The wise, the matchless Solomon—
Priz'd far above his throne.

II.

The solemn temples, cloud capt towers;
The aspiring domes—those domes are ours;
By us those piles are rais'd:
Then bid mankind with songs advance,
And through the etherial's vast expanse
Let MASONRY be prais'd.

III.

We help the poor in time of need—
The naked clothe—and hungry feed;
'Tis our foundation stone;
We build upon the noblest plan—
For friendship rivets man to man,
And makes us all as one.

IV.

Still louder, fame, thy trumpet blow—
Let all the distant regions know
Freemasonry is this:
Almighty wisdom gave it birth,
And heaven has fix'd it here on earth,
A type of future bliss.

AN EPIGRAM.

Three weeks after marriage.

SO fair I tho't your face and mind,
I wonder'd much that half mankind
Were not of wits bereav'd:
I've had you now three weeks to try,
And wonder how the d—l I
Could be so much deceiv'd.

ANECDOTES.

A CERTAIN gentleman having occasion to boil some legs and heels of a bullock, and who lived near a courthouse—when he had extracted what he wanted from them, cast the bones behind the courthouse. As he was after standing by, in company with two attorneys, they asked him what bones they were? who answered that he did not know; but supposed them to be the bones of some client as he observed they were very closely picked.

A GENTLEMAN once asked Lilly, the astrologer, how he thought any body would buy his prophesies; for men of *good sense* would only laugh at them. Pray sir, says Lilly, what proportion do you think the men of good sense bear to the rest of mankind? oh, says the other, not above one to twenty. *Why, if so,* replied Lilly, *let the* NINETEEN *buy my prophesies, and then* (snapping his fingers) *that! for your* ONE *man of* GOOD SENSE.

BON MOT.

LADY WALLACE is celebrated in Scotland for wit and beauty. Being in an assembly in Edinburgh; a young gentleman, the son of his majesty's printer, and who had the patent for publishing bibles, made his appearance dressed in green and gold. Being a new face and extremely elegant, he attracted the attention of the whole company. A general murmur prevailed in the room to learn who he was; lady Wallace instantly made answer loud enough to be heard—"O! don't you know him? it is young bible, bound in calf and gilt, but not lettered!"

Newyork, February, 1791.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING
BY WILLIAM DURELL,
AN ENQUIRY
INTO THE
NATURE OF TRUE HOLINESS.
CORRECTED BY THE AUTHOR,
SAMUEL HOPKINS, D. D.

CONDITIONS.

THIS work will contain near 250 *pages,* duodecimo.

It will be printed on fine paper, with a new type.

The price, neatly bound, will be 4*s. plain bound,* 3*s*6 *half bound,* 3*s. pamplet,* 2*s*6.

Those who subscribe for twelve copies, shall have one gratis.

Subscriptions received by A. HASWELL, *Bennington.*

THE subscribers being appointed, by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Marlborough, commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Ariel Hathaway, late of Wilmington, in said district deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they propose to attend the business of their appointment, at Jonathan Child's, in Wilmington aforesaid, on the second Tuesdays of June, August, and September next, respectively, after which time no accounts will be allowed.

March 25, 1791.) *ISAAC WHEELER,*
4719) *JESSE SWIFT.*

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A WORK, entitled
THE ART OF WRITING,
REDUCED TO
A PLAIN AND EASY SYSTEM,
On a plan entirely new.
IN SEVEN BOOKS.

By JOHN JENKINS, writingmaster.

THE first book contains a very plain, easy and familiar introduction to this art, and leads the learner to a right understanding of the principles of the work. The small letters are dissected—the principal strokes are placed by themselves, and accompanied with particular directions. A table, or scheme, is added, which exhibits at one view the component parts of each letter, both small and great, in different classes, that the learner may at once perceive, by inspection, the relation and dependence which one letter has upon another. To which is annexed, a dialogue, calculated to fix the attention of children, and impress their minds with right ideas of the letters. This work is designed for the benefit of schools, and may be used with advantage by all who would acquire a knowledge of penmanship.

Five of the remaining six are proper writing books, with copperplate copies, and are designed as an execution of the foregoing plan, each book proceeding by regular steps, from the first principles to joining hand copies, and gradually proceeding from a large round hand, to an easy running hand; all which are preparatory to the seventh and last book, which is a collection of writing pieces, promissory notes, orders, receipts, bills of exchange, &c.

CONDITIONS OF THE FIRST BOOK.

I. It will be printed on fine writing paper, and contain about twentyeight pages, quarto, with eight copperplate engravings.

II. The price will be three fifths of a dollar stitched in blue.

III. As the author risks the publication, he requests that each subscriber would advance one quarter of a dollar.

N. B. As the engravings are not yet completed, the price of the remaining six cannot at present be ascertained.

☞ *Gentlemen who have these subscription papers in their hands, are requested to return them to Isaiah Thomas, esq. of Worcester, or Thomas and Andrews, Boston, by the first of June next.*

☞ *The plan of the above work has been submitted to, and approved of by the governors of several of the states, several members of congress—the presidents of Cambridge, Rhodeisland, Yale, Columbia, the president, and vicepresident of Newjersey, and several of the professor of Pennsylvania colleges—also, by many of the clergy, and several eminent writingmasters and instructors of youth.*

Subscriptions received by A. HASWELL, *Bennington.*

Philadelphia, March 7, 1791. 47

FOUND,

ON the public road, near Bennington, a round box, containing several valuable articles womans', and a deed from Elijah and Polly Hobbs, to Samuel Wright of Stockbridge, in the county of Berkshire, acknowledged before William Brush, esq. of Vergennes, in January last. Whoever has lost the same, and will apply to the printer, will be informed where it may be had.

Bennington, April 25, 1791. 4810

AGREEABLE to orders, by me received, from the honorable legislature, the extents for the fivepenny tax, granted October, 1790, *must go out immediately after the first of June next, against any collector that may then be delinquent in paying according to law.*

S. MATTOCKS, treasurer.

Tinmouth, April 1791. 4719

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Underhill, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwellinghouse of Darius Post in said Underhill, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the 31st day of May next, then and there to act on the following business, viz. 1st, To chuse a moderator. 2d. A clerk. 3d. To see if the proprietors will make a third division in said township. 4th. To see if they will raise a tax to pay for making said division. 5th. To chuse a collector of said tax. 6th. To do any other business thought proper when met.

WILLIAM WARD, *justice of peace.*

Poultney, March 14, 1791. 8—0

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Goshen, in the county of Addison and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwellinghouse of capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on the 30th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the morning, to act on the following articles, viz. 1st. To chuse a moderator, clerk and other necessary officers of said propriety. 2d. To see if the proprietors will lay out all or any part of said land into severalty. 3d, To see if the proprietors will lay a tax to defrey the charges that have or may arise on said lands.

ISAAC TICHENOR, justice of peace.

Bennington, April 14, 1791. 9 b 1

FRESH GOODS,

This day received, and now ready for sale,
By STRONG & PORTER,
At their store, opposite the Printingoffice,
BENNINGTON.

April 23. 48tf

THE proprietors of Richford, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of one pound five shillings and one penny, granted by said proprietors on the 18*th day of June last, to defray the expense of totting the first division to each proprietor, and other incidental charges, as previously notified, are hereby informed—that such a proportion of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of capt. Thaddeus Munson, in Hinesburgh, in the county and state aforesaid, on the* 30*th day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of twentyfive shillings and one penny due from each.*

John Stevens	*Benjamin Kent*	
Thomas Ives	*David Huntington*	13*s*1
John Breed	*Benjamin Harmon*	
John Dishon	*James Belles,*	13*s*1

BENONI SMITH, collector.

Pawlet, April 14, 1791. 49b1

RAN away from the subscriber, an apprentice boy, named Johnson Story, sixteen years old, carried away with him, one short blue coat, one pair dark brown breeches, a litish brown sailor's jacket, waistcoat, and trowsers, one striped linen ditto. two checked woolen shirts, one cheeked linen ditto. a felt hat, one pair stockings, one pair socks, two steel traps. Whoever will return said apprentice to the subscriber, shall have sixpence reward, and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said apprentice on penalty of the law.

JOSHUA COBB.

Pawlet, April 12, 1791. 4719

THE original proprietors of the township of Pownal, in the county of Bennington, and state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of the tax of one shilling and sixpence per right, voted by said proprietors, at their legal meeting in January, 1790, to defray the expense of allotting the same, are informed, that so much of their respective rights as will pay the same, with incidental charges, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of David Page, in said Pownal, on the 30th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of one shilling and sixpence due from each.

Rev. mr. Caner, of Boston	David Smead
Wiseman Claget, esq.	Jonathan Train
Benoni Danks, esq.	Thomas Train
Oliver Wendell	Seth Pomeroy, esq.
Hon. James Nevin, esq.	Derick Webb
Gideon Lyman, esq.	Ebenezer Smead
Joel Wells	Isaac Vanernum
John Vanernum	David Billing
Samuel Allen	Ezra Hudson
Gad Chapin	His excellency gov. Pownal
Hon. M. H. Wentworth	
Abraham J. Lansing, esq.	Joseph Denio
John M. Wendell	John Pownal, esq.
Abial Smead	Seth Hudson
John Moffat	Thos. Clark, dep. sec.
Benjamin Wilson	W'm Lyman, esq.
Jonathan Willard, jun.	

STEPHEN PAGE, collector.

Pownal, April 14, 1791. 49b1

NOTICE is hereby given, to the nonresident proprietors of the township of Newhaven, who are delinquent in payment of the tax of fivepence on the pound, granted by the general assembly, at their session in October last, that so much of each of their respective rights as will pay said tax, with incidental charges, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of capt. Matthew Phelps, in said Newhaven, on the first Monday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, unless said tax and cost be paid by that time. The delinquents names are as follow, with the sums respectively due.

Nehemiah Hopkins,	4*s.*	*Benjamin Everist,*	5*s*1
Daniel Bingham,	11*d.*	*John Turner,*	10*d.*
Nathaniel Everts,	1*s*1	*Rev. Jonathan Lee,*	1*s*1
John Griswold,	2*s*1	*Timothy Chittenden,*	1*s*8
Benjamin Smalley,	5*s*3	*Capt. James Bird,*	6*s*1
Joel Camp,	1*s*11	*Jonathan Buel,*	1*s*3
Ebenezer Hopkins,	2*s*2	*Richard Wiberd,*	2*s*1
Hezekiah Camp,	5*s.*	*James Claghorn, jun.*	2*s*1
Peter Cogsdill,	4*s.*	*Ebenezer Stevens,*	2*s*1
John Purdy,	4*s.*	*Elias Reed,*	10*d.*
Jabesh Bingham,	2*s*1	*Samuel Elmore,*	4*s.*
Jacob Schermerhorn,	4*s.*	*Benning Wentworth,*	5*s*3
Solomon Bingham,	1*s*1	*Jonathan Buck, jun.*	6*s*1
Samuel Cole,	1*s*1	*Ebenezer Claghorn,*	6*s*1

GEORGE SMITH, const. & collector.

Newhaven, April 25, 1791. 48

GOOD WRITING PAPER,

Will be given in exchange for rags, at the printingoffice in Bennington.

The Vermont Gazette.

While DECENCY *and* CANDOR *guide the* PEN——*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

VOLUME VIII.] MONDAY, MAY 9, 1791. [NUMBER 50.

Printed and published (every MONDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office, a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

COVERING HORSES ADVERTISED!

YOUNG LIBERTY,

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber the present season: he is an elegant horse, six years old, fifteen and an half hands high;—was sired by the noted horse Liberty, and reared by col. Elihu Smith, of Clarendon.

YOUNG LIBERTY is well limb'd, and proportioned to his heighth; moves with ease and elegance, his colts in Clarendon, and its vicinity, where he has been kept as a sire for three years past, have the appearance of making large and first rate horses.

Terms for his covering, will be twelve shillings the single leap, and twenty the season—if paid at the time of covering, any kind of grain will be received, if not, wheat or cash will be expected by the first of October next.

DAVID RUSSELL.

Bennington, April 28, 1791. 49tf

Mr. AIKINS's beautiful HORSE

YOUNG BRITTON,

Sired by the noted HORSE

BOLD BRITTON,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the stable of landlord Hill, in Mapletown, from the date hereof until the 10th of May next, then remove to major David Robinson's, in Bennington, to continue four days, then to remove to said Aikins's in Whitecreek, and continue four days, and so on alternately through the season. The demand for his services will be one dollar the single leap, two dollars the season, and four to ensure a colt.

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Good pasturage for mares at each of said places.

Bennington, April 28, 1791. 9—1

The noted HORSE

JANUS

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Janus has been kept for several years past in Westchester county, state of Newyork, and was accounted by good judges, as fine a horse as that county ever improved.

To those acquainted with the pedigree of Janus, further recommendation is unnecessary—those who are not, and are desirous of raising genteel colts, are requested to call and examine the horse for themselves—and it is presumed, if elegant proportion and genteel carriage, is capable of pleasing, his appearance will give them much satisfaction—and convince them of the reasonableness of the demand for his services.

LEMUEL BRADLEY.

Good pasturing for mares, if required.

Sunderland, April 20. 48tf.

RAINBOW,

A BEAUTIFUL chesnut coloured horse, will stand at the stable of the subscriber, in Pownal, (and if sufficient encouragement should offer) at the stable of mr. Thomas Bumford, two days in eighteen, regularly, at the low price of nine shillings, pay down, the single leap, three dollars the season, five dollars to insure a foal, to be received in grain, if paid by the 25th of December next.

The RAINBOW *is 7-8ths blooded, fifteen and an half hands high his sire was the old Ranger. Rainbow is a very sure horse, and his colts are of the first rate, which may be proved if any gentlemen will inquire in the town of Pownal, where he covered four years ago this season. Good pasturing for mares, and the greatest attention paid by the public's humble servants.*

ELSWORTH and BURTON.

Pownal, April 22, 1791. 48t10

MR. SPRAGUE'S BEAUTIFUL HORSE

SNIP,

WILL stand to cover, this season, one half the time at his stable in Williamstown, the other half at the stable of Thomas Gold, esq. in Pittsfield; he will be at mr. Gold's on the 9th of May, and continue the week out, and alternately every second week through the season.

SNIP is a full blooded horse, a bright bay, fifteen hands high, five years old, and is, without any exceptions, the likeliest and best bred horse that can be produced in Newengland: his pedigree can be traced back to the old Godolfin—the best horse ever imported from Barbary to England.

The terms are two dollars the single leap, four dollars the season, and eight dollars to warrant a mare with foal. The pay will be expected before the last of January next, in cash or grain.

Mr. Hudson will attend Snip, and offers his service to the public as a FARRIER—he can be well recommended for the best in the country.

April 25, 1791. 48tf.

THE HORSE,

YOUNG SAMPSON,

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber, in Bennington, for the present season.

SAMPSON is a strong, elegant proportioned horse; three years old; canters and trots handsomely—is well limb'd, and full blooded. Young Sampson is a beautiful bright bay, with a dark main and tail—was sired by gen. Walbridge's Sampson, an imported english horse, out of a full blooded mare, and is equal for beauty and elegance to any in these parts. The price will be one dollar the single leap, two dollars the season, or four dollars to ensure a colt. Young Sampson had six mares last season, five of which are now heavy with foal by him. Payment must be made in corn, rye, or wheat, at the time of covering, or by the 25th of December next, to

MOSES SCOTT.

April 25, 1791. 48t0

NATHAN FELLOWS,

Postrider,

ONCE more takes this method to inform such of his customers as have not paid him for their last year's papers, that he earnestly wishes them to store their pay at the places mentioned in a former advertisement, immediately, as he is obliged to make a settlement with the printers without delay.—The roads being now settled, there can be no excuse on account of transporting their grain, &c.

Poultney, April 16, 1791. 49

THIS is to give notice to the proprietors of the township of Middlesex, in the state of Vermont, to meet at an adjourned meeting, at the state arms tavern, in Bennington, on the first Wednesday of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. First, to see if the proprietors will ratify any mistake in the records, or the survey of said township, or both; to see if they will complete, ratify, and confirm the former proceedings of said proprietors, or such part of them as they shall think necessary, or set them aside. Second, to see if they will divide the whole, or any part of the undivided land in said town, and to grant a tax if necessary—and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

DAVID ROBINSON, clerk pro tem.

Bennington, March 22, 1791. 50t2

WHEREAS the general assembly of the state of Vermont, did, at their session in Jan. 1791, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Guildhall, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing the public roads, and building bridges in said town—leading from Maidstone to Lemington; and committed the same to us the subscribers to superintend and lay out said road.—This is therefore to give public notice, that the proprietors and land owners have liberty, respectively, applying to either of the subscribers, to work out their respective tax, any time within three months from and after the last publication of this advertisement in the Vermont newspapers.

DAVID HOPKINSON,
SIMON HOW,
EBEN W. JUDD.

Guildhall, March 16, 1791. 49W1

WEBSTER's SPELLING-BOOKS,
For sale at this office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
BY
CALDWELL AND MYNDERSE,
TWO YOKE OF GOOD WORKING

OXEN,

FOR WHICH THEY WILL PAY,
INDIAN CORN OR MERCHANDIZE,
OUT OF THEIR STORES
IN *MANCHESTER* OR *PAWLET.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
BY *ANTHONY HASWELL,*
Of BENNINGTON,
TWO OR THREE

SMART, ACTIVE BOYS,

Fourteen or fifteen years of age,
As apprentices to the ART of PRINTING.
—LIKEWISE—

ONE SMART LIKELY BOY,

About fifteen years of age,
As an apprentice to the bookbinding business.
Inquire at the printingoffice, Bennington.

WHEREAS the general assembly of the state of Vermont, at their adjourned session, at Bennington, in January last, granted a tax of one penny halfpenny, on all the lands in Randolph, in the county of Orange, and state aforesaid, public rights excepted, for the purpose of defraying the expense of making and repairing public roads, and building bridges in said town, and appointed the subscribers a committee to superintend and see the work done:—this is to notify the proprietors and land owners of said town, that they have liberty to work out their respective taxes, any time before the fifteenth day of September next, by applying to either of the committee.

JONAH WASHBURN,
JEHIAL WOODWARD,
ISRAEL CONVERSE,
JOSEPH YORK,
SAMUEL BENEDIC.

Randolph, April 21, 1791. 49tr

AT a meeting of the proprietors of Randolph, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, legally holden by adjourment, at the meeting house in Randolph, November 10th, 1789, was voted by said proprietors, a tax of nine shillings on each right, public rights excepted, for the purpose of defraying the expence of a lawsuit with the proprietors of Brookfield, respecting the line between the two towns. Also, voted a further tax of nine shillings on each right, public rights excepted, for the same purposes, at their adjourned meeting, holden in said Randolph, February 15th, 1791. This is to notify to said proprietors, that unless they pay said taxes to me, immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

ZADOCK STEEL, collector.

Randolph, April 21, 1791. 49tr

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont, did, at their session in October, 1788, grant a tax of two-pence on each acre of land (public rights excepted) in the townships of Bolton, Waterbury, and Middlesex, in the county of Chittenden; and Montpelier, and Berlin, in the county of Orange, in the state of Vermont, to defray the expence of making roads and bridges in said towns. This is therefore to notify and warn all delinquent proprietors and land owners of said towns, that unless said tax is paid to the subscriber, on or before Tuesday the twentyfirst day of June next, at ten o'clock a. m. so much of each delinquent's land will be sold at public vendue, as will pay said tax with all legal costs. The vendue for the sale of land in the townships of Bolton, Waterbury, and Middlesex, in the county of Chittenden, to be holden at the dwellinghouse of Richard Holden, in said Waterbury, on Tuesday the said twentyfirst day of June next, at ten o'clock a. m. and the vendue for the sale of land in the townships of Montpelier, and Berlin, in the county of Orange, to be holden at the dwellinghouse of col. Jacob Davis, in said Montpelier, on Thursday the 23rd day of the same June aforesaid, at ten o'clock a. m.

PARLEY DAVIS, collector.

Montpelier, April 4, 1791. 49Wt

GOOD WRITING PAPER,
Will be given in exchange for rags, at the printing-office in Bennington.

Miscellany.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

THE PROMPTER.

Any other time will do as well.

NATURE never says this. She jogs on without delay and always does her work in season.

The parson puts off preparation for Sunday, from Monday to Tuesday, and from Tuesday to Wednesday, and so on to Saturday. He can write a sermon *at any time.*

The first of the week slides away in visits—in business—in amusements—the last of the week is to be devoted to study—but company, a sick parishioner, and twenty unexpected avocations break in upon this reserved part of the week—no preparation is made for the duties of Sunday, until Saturday evening—a genius may yet be tolerably well prepared in a few hours—but how few are the preachers of such genius! —Yet even the *dull* have a resource—an *old* sermon with a *new* text is just as good as a fresh made sermon—True, for how few would know whether they heard a sermon *once* or a *dozen times*? Happy dulness! Like people, like priest!

The doctor has a patient in a dangerous situation—he hurries to his relief—he makes no delay.—But suppose his patient has a lingering disorder—why, says the doctor, I can visit him *at any time.* He has assigned an hour indeed when he will see his patient; but *any other time will do as well.*

The patient waits till the hour is past—then he becomes *impatient*—if his disorder is not violent, most probably he is cross and irritable—he frets at the doctor—and ten to one the doctor loses his custom. Then the doctor believes with the Prompter, that no time will do so well as the *right time.*

The lawyer has several causes in court—he can prepare them for trial *at any time.* Several causes stand assigned for trial before his—he can finish the pleadings at any time—by some unforeseen accident, business takes a new turn—the court urge forward to complete it—his causes are called, and they are not ready—a nonsuit—a continuance—or some other expensive alternative is the consequence.

The farmer's fence is down and his fields exposed to his neighbors cattle—but he has a little job to do first—he can repair his fence *at any time*—before his *any time* comes, fifty or a hundred sheep get into his field and eat and trample down his wheat.—For want of an hour's work, he loses ten, fifteen, or twenty bushels of wheat. His apple trees want pruning—but he must dress his flax before he can do it—warm weather approaches—he will certainly prune his trees in a day or two—but he'll finish a little job first—before he has done, the season is past—it is too late to prune his trees—they must go another year—*and half his fruit is lost.*

The lounging house-wife rises in the morning in haste; for *lazy folks* are ever in a *hurry*—she has not time to put on her clothes properly—but she can do it *at any time.*

She draws on her gown, but leaves it half pinned —her handkerchief is thrown awry across her neck—her shoes down at the heels—she bustles about with her hair over her eyes—she runs from room to room slip-shod, resolved to *do up the work* and dress herself —but folks who are slip-shod about the feet, are slip-shod all over the house, and all day—they *begin every thing and finish nothing.* In the midst of the poor woman's hurry, somebody comes in—she is in a flutter—runs into the next room—pins up her gown and handkerchief—hurries back with her heels thumping the floor—O dear, you have catched us all in the suds —I intended to have *cleaned up* before any body came in—but I have had every thing to do this morning—in the mean time, she catches hold of the broom and begins to sweep—the dust rises and stifles every soul present. This is ill manners indeed to brush the dust into a neighbor's face, because the woman is *very sorry it happens so.*

Many a neighbor has thus been entertained with *apologies* and *dust* at a friend's house, and wherever this takes place, depend on it the mistress puts off to *any time*, that is, to *no time*, what ought to be done at the *present time.*

EXTRACTS.

A little judgment, with less sensibility, makes a man cunning; a little more feeling, with even less reason, would make him sincere.

Some have no more knowledge of humanity, than just serves them to put on an appearance of it, to answer their own base and selfish purposes.

He who prefers cunning to sincerity, is insensible to the disgrace and suspicion which attend craft and deceit, and to the social satisfaction which the generous mind finds in honesty and plain dealing.

Men who know not the pleasures of sincerity, and who traffic in deceit, barter an image of kindness for a shadow of joy, and are deceived more than they deceive.

WHAT a clever, and a merry world we should have of it, if we could only get rid of the two passions *Malice* and *Envy!* if we could send them to the devil again, where they belong and where they come from, all would be peaceable and happy; philanthropy and friendship would universally prevail, and the Milennium itself would be upon us before we thought of it. These two passions are the parents of almost every honorable vice one can mention. and yet they are as dirty niggardly passions as any that disgrace human nature. One who had not looked into the actions of the world, and seen how like satans mankind are conducting, would at once conclude, that none, but the silly and abandoned, would suffer themselves to be governed by such rascally masters; but let them look—let them examine a little, while how the drama goes on, they would blush at the view, and sigh out "*who could believe it.*"

Singular custom among the Turks.

WHEN any of the Calmuck or Cassock Tartars find themselves indisposed, they open the vein of a horse drink the blood hot, and fatigue themselves as much as possible, by galloping their horses. If any one is so weak that he cannot use this exercise, two of them get on horseback, and holding him each by an arm, make him ride at full speed. There are but few ailments that they do not cure by this remedy. The chevalier de Polignac, secretary to king Stanislaus, says, that when Charles the XIIth was at Bender, the sweeds of his retinue having neither surgeons nor physicians to attend them in their illness, made use of this remedy and were all cured by it.

The following RECIPE *for the cure of the* WHOOPING COUGH, *has been tried with success.*

TAKE dried colt's foot a good handful, cut it small, and boil it in a point of springwater, until half the water is boiled away; when almost cold, strain it through a cloth, squeezing the herbs as dry as you can.—Dissolve in the liquor half an ounce of sugar-candy, finely powdered, and add one spoonful and a half of the tincture of liquorice. Give a child one spoonful, three or four times in a day, and more to a grown person.—It will cure in three or four days.

Foreign Affairs.

England.

LONDON, *March* 3. Yesterday morning died, at his own house in the city road, in the 88th year of his age, that well-known and celebrated minister and reformer, the reverend John Wesley, whose eminent abilities in every branch of polite and sacred literature, being directed by the grace of God to the most valuable and important ends, not only rendered him the ornament of his own age and country, but will endear his name to the latest posterity.—It may likewise be highly pleasing to his numerous friends, to acquaint them, that in his last moments, he bore the most unshaken testimony, to the evangelical truths which he had maintained in the long course of his laborious ministry.

HESSIANS.

At the English bank, 471,000l. three per cents stock, was transferred to mr. Van Otten, on account of the Landgrave of Hesse, so much being due on the Hessian soldiers lost in the American war at thirty pounds per man. The number of men lost was 15,700.

Columbia.

Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, *March* 31. A Correspondent, remarking upon the simplicity and modesty of the president's retinue and equipage, adds, "the similitude between this illustrious character and the celebrated N. de Turenne is striking. Of the latter, said M. Flechier, in his funeral oration—He strives to conceal himself but his reputation discovers him. He marches without a train of attendants, while every man in his own mind, places him on a triumphal car. As he passes by the enemies he has conquered are reckoned, and not the servants who follow him. Alone as he is, we imagine him surrounded in all places by his virtues and victories. There is something extremely noble in his elegant simplicity; and the less haughty he is, the more venerable he becomes."

GEORGETOWN, *April* 2. On Monday last the president of the united states, escorted by his excellency governor Howard and the honorable mr. Kilty, arrived in this town, and was met here by the commissioners appointed under the act respecting the permanent residence of Congress. He accepted an invitation to a very elegant public dinner, given by the citizens; and had the pleasure before his departure on Wednesday, on his southern tour, to reconcile the various views and interests of the proprietors of lands in the different offers therefor made him for the federal city, so far as to leave the fairest prospect of being able fully to realize his wishes, in obtaining a tract of country equal to that grand object, including upwards of a thousand acres in the very centre of the federal territory, surpassed by no spot on earth of equal extent, for commercial advantages, and elegance of situation.

Previous to the departure of the president from this town, we hear, that he instructed lieut. col. L'Enfant, a native of France, who served with distinguished reputation in the american corps of engineers in the late war, and whose taste and talents are equally admired, to plan and lay out the federal city.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 9. The turkish garrison of Ismael, which was butchered by the russians in storming that place, was at first said to consist of 12,000 men: this number is multiplied by two in a more recent account, and out of 24,000, 5,000 only, it is said, have escaped the carnage—

Thus the red thunderbolts of war are hurl'd,
And mad ambition desolates the world.

April 13.

Extract of a letter from Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, dated April 1.

"On the 22d March a party of Indians came to the Alleghany river, opposite to Owen's Island, where there was a few families settled; there were five Indians came into the house of one Cutwright, and asked for victuals, which was immediately given them; and as soon as they were done eating, one of the Indians (called capt. Bullet) told Cutwright he must give him his gun, the other refused, and immediately he drew his tomahawk and killed Cutwright; then Cutwright's son struck the Indian with an axe and killed him; immediately another Indian struck young Cutwright, and the three fell together: and it is said by a number of women and children, who made their escape, there were two other Indians killed, and fourteen made their escape: several of whom have made oath that these savages were Senekees, and that they were well acquainted with them."

April 23. A school for instructing indigent blind persons in music, has lately been instituted at Liverpool in England. Genuine benevolence explores every avenue of human misery, in order to abate its poignancy.

Newyork.

ALBANY, *April* 25. On Friday last arrived in this port under flowing sheets with a brisk southerly gale, the brig Southcarolina, capt Clark, in twentythree days from Curraco, without touching the bottom this side of Newyork:—this circumstance of itself is sufficient to remove every *mountain* in the way of our intercourse with foreign nations. It is generally observed in all countries, that those places which are situated at the head and foot of navigable rivers, command most of the trade and produce of the country in connexion with such rivers; if this be the case, as a matter of course—what must be our prospects with the additional advantage of a new world growing rapidly out of the wilderness on every side of us? We repeat it, again and again, that we must in spite of every local prejudice soon rise respectable as an *independent* maritime city.

We are informed that a plan has been adopted to give a spring to american manufactures, on a scale hitherto unattempted in the united states: a loan on the basis of the public securities, for this highly patriotic purpose, to a competent amount, we also hear, meets with the greatest encouragement.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, *April* 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in this town, dated March 27, 1790.

"Before you receive this, you will see an account, that mr. Elicot and major L'Enfant are laying out the federal town and a plan of the public building on the Potomac. To a man acquainted, as you are, with the world, there cannot be a more laughable truth, than a serious intention of building a federal town, as it is called; that is, a town for the residence of congress. Advert to a few facts. Congress, when filled upon the present enumeration, will consist of at least one hundred and thirty members, in both houses. The attendants of these gentleman, and the family President, will at least make the same number. The officers in the several departments, with their clerks and attendants, wil be probably two hundred persons; but I will suppose they make but one hundred. There are then to be three hundred and sixty persons in congress, and necessarily attendant upon them. We may safely estimate the company, who wait on congress, either on business or out of curiosity, at the same number. But suppose the whole number of persons to be accommodated during the session, to be only five hundred—one hundred and fifty houses are necessary to to furnish covenient lodgings for this number: as many of the gentlemen will have families with them. Of all this number, not more than a fifth or fourth, will want accommodations, except during the sessions of congress, which we will estimate at four months in the year. All the others will return home. Now during the recess of congrs, more than one hundred houses are to stand empty. Can those who keeplodging houses, unless he has a common probability of constant custom. How will they find custom during during the recess of congress? Some will say that a great town will grow up at once, wherever congress determine their permanent residence to be. But it

congrefs are in feffion but a fmall part of the year, their expences will not fupport this great town. Will trade or manufactures fupport this large town? If they will not, agriculture certainly will not. The very growth and being then of this town will depend on commerce; or manufactures; for I deny that any other human means will make and maintain a large town. If then the place chofen for the feat of government is fo fituated, as naturally to draw together the trade of an extenfive country, a town may in time arife there. But otherwife neither grants of money, nor acts of congrefs will have the leaft effect. We may expend ten millions of money in erecting accommodations for people, but if the place is not naturally defigned for bufinefs, people will not live there.

"But even if the fpot intended for a federal town is thus fituated by nature, ftill if the country about it is not yet fettled, or if the trade has been accuftomed to run in other channels, will an act of congrefs and the erecting of buildings create trade or turn the whole at once into a new channel? How is this to be done? for I maintain that unlefs congrefs can make bufinefs enough in their federal town to fupport the inhabitants, independent of congrefs, the inhabitants will leave the town, when congrefs firft adjourn, and will never return. Thefe appear to me great and infurmountable objections to erecting a town for the feat of the national government, and yet during the debates on that fubject, I believe they were hardly noticed. It is a proper fcheme for men to concert, who deal much in vifionary theories, but very little in experience. Such are too many of the fouthern gentlemen, who, with illuftrious abilities, and good hearts, want that knowledge, which is acquired only by the detail of bufinefs. I had rather be guided in my opinions by one experienced man of bufinefs, than by a hundred theorifts, who are verfed only in books.

"I remember a celebrated law profeffor in Virginia once told me, it would be beft to raife all public revenue entirely by a land tax, becaufe all taxes ultimately come out of the land. The old financiers of all countries, who know mankind, would laugh at fuch an opinion, though advanced by an able law character. Some of the beft arguments in congrefs, on the funding fyftem, on excife and the bank, appear to be built on the fame fandy bafis, fallacious theory. Otherwife it is impoffible to account for the refpectable oppofition made to the moft neceffary meafures of government.

"The town of Richmond, which confifts of about 3 or 400 hundred houfe, can fcarcely accommodate the affembly of Virginia and their attendants.—I have feen fome of the delegates, in lodgings inferior to thofe I furnifh for my fervants; and for myfelf, I could not find fo good lodgings as my fervants all have at home. How then can it be expected that, in a few years, a town can be built and peopled, fufficient to accommodate congrefs and their attendants, in an unpeopled part of the country? I fmile at the wifdom of the plan, and fhall fmile more when congrefs move, bag and baggage, to their federal town."

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *May* 9.

There is not at prefent, perhaps, on the habitable globe, an empire approaching fo rapidly towards the fummit of national profperity, as the united ftates of America: but the advancement of the true intereft of the whole, depending materially on the conduct of the parts, it becomes the indifpenfible duty of each ftate, to attend carefully to agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing intereffs. Great exertions are making in Connecticut and many other ftates for this defirable end; and it is to be hoped the rifing ftate of Vermont will not be backward in this laudable defign. It has been hinted, repeatedly, that the iron manufactory, if duly attended to, would be the grand fource of wealth to this ftate; which, although true, ought not to divert our attention from other important objects: a linen manufactory, it is prefumed, under proper regulations, may become a matter worthy ferious attention; and the prudent management of our maple orchards, while it fubverts the ftrongly urged neceffity of enflaving the diftreffed african, will prevent, in a great meafure, a confiderable proportion of our circulating cafh from flowing into the coffers of the maritime ftates of the union. Every penny faved in this line is worth twopence earned, if deftined to be expended in procuring the products of other ftates.

The number of the indians on the continent, like the extenfive circuit of a comet, leads the attentive mind to conceive almoft an immeafurable fcope of country poffeffed by them. The beft informed perfons fuppofe, that there are more than three aboriginals, in America, to one white man.

This hypothefis has been difputed by fome, who argue, that from the fcattered ftate in which they live, the country could not contain them: but when we confider that it is but a few years fince the fpaniards firft invaded Southamerica, at which period, Montezuma was faid to have 30 kings at his beck, each of whom could turn out 100,000 fighting men,—and take into view the trifling extent of their territory, compared with the almoft unlimited weftern wild, the mind is fwallowed up in wonder, and loft in uncertain conjecture.

No part of the world, it is faid, has ever been difcovered to be fertile & advantageous for the refidence of man, but man has been found to inhabit it. If this be true, the idea, perhaps, will not be deemed altogether chimerical, that the more weftern parts of this continent, are at prefent poffeffed by nations,

Where other Montezuma's hold their reign,
And peaceful millions till the fertile plain:
Where arts, perhaps, to Europe's fons unknown,
Prefent their charms—and wifdom, all their own,
Guide them along, fecure from foreign jars—
Internal difcord, or deftructive wars.

A paragraph under the Aanapolis head, in feveral of the papers, mention, that the veffel in which the prefident took his paffage to that city, did not enter the river Severn until ten o'clock in a dark tempeftuous night, when fhe ftruck on a bar or point within a mile from that city; and although fhe made fignals of diftrefs, in was impoffible, before day light, to afford her any relief. The diftrefs and anxiety of the citizens, on the acconnt, can no doubt me more eafily conceived than expreffed: providence graciouffy averted the evils dreaded, and, propitious to the united prayers of the citizens, preferved their and our invaluable friend.

From the fuperior price of yellow indian corn in market, the culture of that particular fort is recommended to farmers.

DIED]—In Poland, prince Radzivil, the richeft individual in Europe, his income above 300,000l. per annum.

At Manchefter, on the 23rd ult. mrs. Aikin, wife of mr. Jonathan Aikin, of that town.

We hear from Newhaven, that on the 25th ult. a child of mr. Ifachar Norton, fell into the river and was drowned. The rapidity of the ftream, and depth of the water, rendered all attempts to fame him fruitlefs; and altho' diligent fearch was made, the body was not found on the 28th, when our informant left that place.

TO BE SOLD,

For ftock pay, and poffeffion immediately given,

A GOOD GRISTMILL,

AND TWO ACRES OF LAND,

Lying in Mapletown.

About four miles from Bennington meetinghouf.

THE mill ftands on a ftream that will carry it eight months in the year. For particulars, inquire of William Brace, in Cambridge, or Seth Dean, in Mapletown. WILLIAM BRACE.

May 2, 1791. 50t2

SIXPENCE REWARD.

RAN away from the fubfcriber, on the the 26th of April laft, an indented apprentice boy, named Ira Porter, fixteen years of age, flim built, about five feet high; had on, when he went away, a brown coat, and brown hat: the other parts of his drefs not certainly known. Whoever will take him up, and return him to his mafter, fhall receive the above reward, and no charges paid. All perfons are forbid harboring faid boy, as they would avoid the penalty of the law.

SIMEON HARMON, fenior.

Bennington, May 5, 1791. 50t2

WHEREAS *the general affembly, at their feffion at Manchefter, in October, 1788, did grant a tax of twopence on each acre of land in the townfhip of Salifbury, in the county of Addifon, public rights excepted, for the purpofe of making and repairing roads in faid town, and the fame being committed to me to collect—Thefe are therefore to warn the proprietors and land owners of faid town, that unlefs they pay faid tax to the fubfcriber, agreeable to law, on or before the firft day of September next, fo much of their land will be fold on faid day, at the houfe of the fubfcriber, in faid Salifbury, at two o'clock in the morning, as will be fufficient to pay faid tax and coft.*

STEPHEN HARD, collector.

Salifbury, April 25, 1791. 50B2

WHEREAS *the legiflature of the ftate of Vermont, did, at their feffion, at Caftleton, in October,* 1790, *grant a tax of one penny per acre on all the land in Briftol, alias Pocock, in the county of Addifon, public rights excepted, for the purpofe of repairing roads, building bridges, &c. in faid town:—This is to notify the proprietors and land owners of faid town, that they have liberty to work out their refpective proportions of faid tax, any time before the twentieth day of Septembes next, on application to the fubfcribers, who are duly appointed a committee to fuperintend faid bufinefs.*

HENRY M'LAUGHLIN,
CYPRIAN EASTMAIN.

Briftol, alias Pocock, April 16, 1791. 50B2

WHEREAS *application has been made to me, by more than one fixteenth part of the proprietors of Mansfield, Sterling, and St. George, in the county of Chittenden, ftate of Vermont, to warn a meeting of faid proprietors—Thefe are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwellinghouf of mr. James Hawley, in Burlington, county aforefaid, on the* 22nd *day of June next, at one o'clock afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. Firft, to choofe a moderator, clerk, collector, treafurer, &c. for each propriety. Second, to fee if they will allow former furveys, quiet the fettlers, or make further allotments in lieu of faid towns; and do any other bufinefs proper to be done at faid meeting.*

JOHN STEVENS, juftice peace.

Colchefter, March 29, 1791. 50t2

WE, *the fubfcribers, being appointed by the honorable judge of probate, for the diftrict of Addifon, commiffioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eftate of Ebenezer Brufh, late of Shoreham, deceafed, represented infolvent, hereby give this public notice—That we fhall attend the bufinefs of our appointment, on the fecond Mondays in June and July next, at the dwellinghouf of the widow Sarah Brufh, in faid Shoreham, from nine o'clock a. m. to four o'clock p. m. on each of faid days. No accounts will be allowed unlefs properly attefted.*

EBENEZER WILSON,
LEVI BURCHED,
NATHAN ROWLEY.

April 22, 1791. 50t2

THE proprietors and land owners of the town of Bridport, in the county of Addifon, who are delinquent in the payment of a tax of fivepence on the pound, granted by the general affembly in October laft, are notified—that fo much of their land will be fold at public vendue, as the law directs, at the dwellinghouf of capt. Ebenezer Markham, in faid Bridport, on the fourteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay faid tax and coft, unlefs prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the fum due on each, are as follow, viz.

Jofeph Wiley,	5f6	Peter Golding,	1f1
James Carlifle,	2f1	Nathaniel Green,	5f6
Henry Ward,	2f1	Titus Rice,	5f6
Adonijah Rice,	5f5	Samuel Rice,	7f7
Elijah Smith,	3f8	Jofeph M'Crackin,	1f8
Ebenezer Sternes,	3f3	Nahum Willard,	1f7
Jofeph Haftings,	5f6	Jofeph Tilton,	5f6
Jonathan Rolf,	7f7	Benjamin Fifk,	4f5
Nath'l Harrington,	7f7	Ignatius Golding,	2f1
James Brown,	4f5	Daniel Tilton,	7f7
Thomas Sternes,	5f6	Samuel Brewer,	5f6
Simon Stevens,	2f1	Nathan Perry,	1f11
Nathaniel Sternes,	3f5	Jofiah Perry,	5f6
Ephraim Wheler,	5f6	Samuel Rice, 2nd.	5f4
Henry Quincy,	7f7	Nathaniel Moor,	7f7
Archibald Campbell,	7f7	Timothy Heald,	2f9
Johnfon Jackfon,	7f7	Palmer Golding,	4f2
James Tilford,	5f6	Abel Golding,	5f6
Peter Janes,	1f9	Jofeph Newmarch,	5f6
Duncan Campbel,	7f7	Thomas Waffon,	7f7
Jonathan Ofling,	7f7	John Waffon, jun.	7f7

TRUMAN TOWNER, collector.

Bridport, April 6, 1791. 50t2

COVERING HORSES ADVERTISED!

THE FULL BLOODED HORSE,

ANTELOPE,

WILL cover this feafon, at mr. Abraham Lake's, near little Whitecreek, at the low rate of two dollars the fingle leap, four dollars the feafon, or eight dollars to enfure a foal; payable in the fall.

ANTELOPE was bred in Newjerfey; and is defcended from the beft ftock of any horfe that was ever bred in that place.

ANTELOPE is a beautiful bright chefnut colour, with a ftar in his forehead; rifing four years old; full fifteen hands high; very ftrong, handfome, and active.

ANTELOPE was got by Janus, of Newjerfey, whofe fire was the noted horfe Fleetwood, who was got by Old Janus, of Maryland. Antelope's dam was got by the famous horfe Liberty, of Maryland, who was fold for feven hundred pounds; his grand dam was Guineawater, got by Truebritton, one of the fwifteft running horfes ever ftarted in the Jerfeys.

☞ Proper care and attention will be paid to mares fent, on terms that are eafy.

May 9, 1791. 50t2

THE BEAUTIFUL AND NOTED HORSE,

SWEEPER,

WILL cover, at the ftable of mr. Benjamin Gwilliam, in Bennington, near general Walbridge's mills, at the reafonable price of fix fhillings the fingle leap, twelve fhillings the feafon, or twentyfour fhillings to enfure a foal.

SWEEPER is a dark chefnut colour; fifteen and an half hands high; full blooded. He was got by a colt of old Fearnought's, in Virginia, out of an imported mare called miff Leeds, own fifter to Nancy Bywell, which beat the noted horfe Lath, at Warwick, in Maryland. Sweeper won a match at Marlborough, Virginia, of one hundred guineas: a prize of fifty pounds at Annapolis, in Maryland—beating many capital racers, and proved himfelf on them occafions to be a capital racer. He is a remarkably fure horfe, and the colts Sweeper gets, are promifing to be large, fine, ftout, well-built, bony horfes; fit either for the faddle or harnefs,

MOSES SAGE.

May 9, 1791. 50t2

Parnassian Chronicle.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

Mr. HASWELL,

Should you think proper to dip the following in the parnassian fount, you will, by so doing, please

A JUVENILE SCRIBLER.

M A Y.

ALL nature smiles and greets returning May—
Each heart is grateful on this happy day.
The vernal season wafts delight and glee,
And Flora gently whispers—"happy be."
While fleeting zephyrs animate our joys,
And little Love his halcyon string employs,
The feather'd warblers join, their joy to prove,
And every grove is melody and love.
The smiling flow'rs shall fragrant sweets display,
To add delight to *ever welcome May.*
Let May pass gaily on—nor make wry faces,
For scowls and murmurs will displease the Graces—
Behold the birds!—they're happy with their fate—
And shall not man be so, whose reason's great?
Tho' GOD his great arcana hides from man,
Still he is GOOD——dare not his ways to scan.
Know thou, who seekest knowledge here below,
Man's greatest knowledge is *himself to know.*
Be grateful man for every blessing giv'n:
Reverb'rate praises with the birds of heav'n.

FELICITAS.

EPITAPH.——*From the french.*

GAILY I liv'd, as ease and nature taught,
And spent my little life without a thought;
And am amaz'd, that death, that tyrant grim,
Should think of me, who never thought of him!

INDIAN WARRANT.

DURING the early settlements in this country, a native was appointed a justice of the peace. The following is a copy of a warrant he gave for apprehending a delinquent. For *conciseness* and *energy*, no modern precedents are a match for it.

"*Me* HIGH HOWDER—*yu constable, yu deputy, best way you look um* Jeremiah Wicket, *strong you take um, fast yu hold um, quick yu bring um before me,*

"CAPTAIN HOWDER."

F O U N D,

ON the public road, near Bennington, a round box, containing several valuable articles womans', and a deed from Elijah and Polly Hobbs, to Samuel Wright of Stockbridge, in the county of Berkshire, acknowledged before William Brush, esq. of Vergennes, in January last. Whoever has lost the same, and will apply to the printer, will be informed where it may be had.

Bennington, April 25, 1791. 48t0

AGREEABLE *to orders, by me received, from the honorable legislature, the extents for the fivepenny tax, granted October,* 1790, *must go out immediately after the first of June next, against any collector that may then be delinquent in paying according to law.*

S. MATTOCKS, treasurer.

Tinmouth, April 1791. 47t9

WHEREAS *application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Underhill, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling-house of Darius Post in said Underhill, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the 31st day of May next, then and there to act on the following business, viz.* 1*st, To chuse a moderator.* 2*d. A clerk.* 3*d. To see if the proprietors will make a third division in said township.* 4*th. To see if they will raise a tax to pay for making said division.* 5*th. To chuse a collector of said tax.* 6*th. To do any other business thought proper when met.*

WILLIAM WARD, *justice of peace.*

Poultney, March 11, 1791. 8—0

NOTICE *is hereby given, to the nonresident proprietors of the township of Newhaven, who are delinquent in payment of the tax of fivepence on the pound, granted by the general assembly, at their session in October last, that so much of each of their respective rights as will pay said tax, with incidental charges, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of capt. Matthew Phelps, in said Newhaven, on the first Monday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, unless said tax and cost be paid by that time. The delinquents names are as follow, with the sums respectively due.*

Nehemiah Hopkins,	4s.	*Benjamin Everist,*	5s1
Daniel Bingham,	11d.	*John Turner,*	10d.
Nathaniel Everts,	1s1	*Rev. Jonathan Lee,*	1s1
John Grisold,	2s1	*Timothy Chittenden,*	1s8
Benjamin Smalley,	5s3	*Capt. James Bird,*	6s1
Joel Camp,	1s11	*Jonathan Buel,*	1s1
Ebenezer Hopkins,	2s2	*Richard Wiberd,*	2s1
Hezekiah Camp,	5s.	*James Claghorn, jun.*	2s1
Peter Cogsdill,	4s.	*Ebenezer Stevens,*	2s1
John Perry,	4s.	*Elias Reed,*	10d.
Jabesh Bingham,	2s1	*Samuel Elmore,*	4s.
Jacob Schermerhorn,	4s.	*Benning Wentworth,*	5s3
Solomon Bingham,	1s1	*Jonathan Buck, jun.*	6s1
Samuel Cole,	1s1	*Ebenezer Claghorn,*	6s1

GEORGE SMITH const. & collector.

Newhaven, April 25, 1791. 48

THE *nonresident proprietors and land owners of the town of Shoreham, in the county of Addison, who are delinquent in the payment of the fivepenny tax, granted by the general assembly in October last, are hereby notified—that the subscriber has levied his warrant on their lands, and so much of each delinquent's land, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of the subscriber, in said Shoreham, on the* 31*st day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay his proportion of said tax, with incidental charges, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum due on each division, viz.*

Daniel Boydon, second division, 6d. *Thaddeus Bigelow, first division,* 2s. *second division,* 6d. *third division,* 2s. *Samuel Brooks, second division,* 6d. *Thomas Brown, third division,* 1s. *fourth division* 6d.—*John Chandler, jun. first division,* 2s. *John Chandler, jun. first division,* 2s. *fourth division,* 2s. *Gardner Chandler, third division,* 2s. *fourth division,* 2s. *Samuel Curtis, first division,* 1s. *fourth division,* 2s. *Enoch Cook, second division,* 6d. *Cornelius Colnon, first division,* 2s. *third division,* 2s. *fourth division,* 2s. *Joseph Curtis, second division* 6d. *Ephraim Curtis, fourth division,* 2s. *Ephraim Doolittle, second division,* 6d. *third division,* 2s. *Joshua Dickison, second division,* 6d. *third division,* 2s. *James Forbes, first division,* 2s. *third division* 2s. *James Forbes, jun. first division,* 2s. *second division,* 6d. *third division,* 1s. *fourth division,* 2s. *Benjamin Flag, fourth division,* 2s. *Robert Gray, second division,* 6d. *third do.* 2s. *fourth do.* 2s. *Jonathan Gates, first division,* 2s. *second do.* 6d. *fourth do.* 2s. *Matthew Gray, third division,* 2s. *fourth do.* 2s. *John Goddard, second division,* 6d. *third do.* 2s. *fourth do.* 2s. *John Goddard, jun. first division,* 2s. *second do.* 6d. *Samuel Goddard, second division,* 6d. *third do.* 2s. *fourth do.* 2s. *Jacob Hemenway, second division,* 6d. *Francis Harrington, fourth div.* 2s. *John Knap, first div.* 1s. *third do.* 2s. *fourth do.* 2s. *William Kenedy, first div.* 2s. *Jonathan Morton, third div.* 2s. *fourth do.* 6d. *Elijah Morton, fourth div.* 2s. *David Morton, first div.* 2s. *Asa Moore, second div.* 6d. *third do.* 2s. *fourth do.* 2s. *John Marsh, second division,* 6d.—*John M'Crackin, second div.* 6d. *fourth do.* 2s. *Jonas Newton, third div.* 2s. *fourth do.* 2s. *Joseph Perry, second div.* 6d. *Jonathan Perry, first div.* 2s. *second do.* 6d. *fourth do.* 2s. *Philip Roberts, first div.* 1s. *second do.* 6d. *fourth do.* 2s. *Absalom Rice, first div.* 2s. *Charles Richardson, first div.* 2s. *fourth do.* 2s. *Samuel Smith, fourth div.* 2s. *Cornelius Stowel, first div.* 2s. *second do.* 6d. *fourth do.* 2s. *Ichez Swan, first div.* 1s6, *second do.* 6d. *fourth do.* 2s. *Jonathan Stone, first div.* 2s. *second do.* 6d. *third do.* 3d. *Ebenezer Stearns, second div.* 6d. *William Jennison Stearns, first div.* 2s. *third do.* 2s. *Daniel Tilton, second div.* 6d. *fourth do.* 2s. *Jonathan Tilton, second div.* 6d. *third do.* 1s. *fourth do.* 2s. *Caleb Tilton, third div.* 2s. *fourth do.* 2s. *Ebenezer Warren, second div.* 6d. *Thomas Wheeler, fourth div.* 2s. *Daniel Ward, second div.* 6d. *John Waters, first div.* 2s. *second do.* 6d. *third do* 2s. *fourth do.* 2s. *William Ward, second div.* 6d. *third do.* 2s. *fourth do.* 2s. *Daniel Warner, third div.* 2s. *fourth do.* 2s. *William White, second div.* 6d. *John White, third div.* 2s.

JOHN LARRABEE, constable.

Shoreham, April 14, 1791. 49t1

THE original proprietors of the township of Pownal, in the county of Bennington, and state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of the tax of one shilling and sixpence per right, voted by said proprietors, at their legal meeting in January, 1790, to defray the expense of allotting the same, are informed, that so much of their respective rights as will pay the same, with incidental charges, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of David Page, in said Pownal, on the 30th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of one shilling and sixpence due from each.

Rev. mr. Caner, of Boston	David Smead
Wiseman Claget, esq.	Jonathan Train
Benoni Danks, esq.	Thomas Train
Oliver Wendell	Seth Pomeroy, esq.
Hon. James Nevin, esq.	Derick Webb
Gideon Lyman, esq.	Ebenezer Smead
Joel Wells	Isaac Vanernum
John Vanernum	David Billing
Samuel Allen	Ezra Hudson
Gad Chapin	His excellency gov. Pownal
Hon. M. H. Wentworth	
Abraham J. Lansing, esq.	Joseph Denio
John M. Wendell	John Pownal, esq.
Abial Smead	Seth Hudson
John Moffat	Thos. Clark, dep. sec.
Benjamin Wilson	W'm Lyman, esq.
Jonathan Willard, jun.	

STEPHEN PAGE, collector.

Pownal, April 14, 1791. 49t1

WHEREAS *application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Goshen, in the county of Addison and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwellinghouse of capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on the* 30*th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the morning, to act on the following articles, viz.* 1*st. To chuse a moderator, clerk and other necessary officers of said propriety.* 2*d. To see if the proprietors will lay out all or any part of said land into severalty.* 3*d, To see if the proprietors will lay a tax to defrey the charges that have or may arise on said lands.*

ISAAC TICHENOR, justice of peace.

Bennington, April 14, 1791. 9t1

THE *proprietors of Richford, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of one pound five shillings and one penny, granted by said proprietors on the* 18*th day of June last, to defray the expense of lotting the first division to each proprietor, and other incidental charges, as previously notified, are hereby informed—that such a proportion of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of capt. Thaddeus Munson, in Hinesburgh, in the county and state aforesaid, on the* 30*th day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of twentyfive shillings and one penny due from each.*

John Stevens	*Benjamin Kent*	
Thomas Ives	*David Huntington*	13s1
John Breed	*Benjamin Harmon*	
John Dishon	*James Eelles,*	13s1

BENONI SMITH, collector.

Paulet, April 14, 1791. 49t1

THE *proprietors of Norfolk, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby informed—that there will be sold at public vendue, at the house of the subscriber, in Guildhall, in said county, on the last Tuesday in June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, a necessary proportion of each delinquent's right of land, sufficient to pay said tax and cost; which tax has been heretofore advertised, and payment requested to be made. The names of the delinquents, with the sum of one pound nine shillings and one penny, on each right, are as follow:*

Paul Spooner	*Abraham Pettibone*
Elijah Hinman	*John Knickerbacor*
Timothy Andrus	*John Strong*
Phinehas Andrus	*Peter Olcott.*

EBEN W. JUDD, collector.

Guildhall, April 25, 1791. 49W1

THE owners of land in Panton, county of Addison, state of Vermont, that are delinquent in payment of the tax of five pence on the pound, granted by the general assembly in October 1788, 1789, and 1790, are informed, that unless they discharge the same on or before the last Monday of May next, so much of their lands as will pay the same, with incidental charges, will on that day be sold, at public vendue, at ten o'clock a. m. at the house of Phinehas Spaulding, in said Panton.

Delinquents names are as follow, with the sums respectively due.

For the year 1788.

William Warner	2s1	Ebenezer Fletcher	1s
Joseph Hanchet	2s1	Elizur Wright	1s
Peter Knickerbacor	2s1	Ezra Fellows	2s1
Isaac Lawrence	2s1	Jehiel Williams	1s
Noah Waddams	1s	Nathaniel Dean	2s1
Samuel Norton	2s1	John Edgerton	1s
Ebenezer Hill	2s1	Sampson Sheaf	1s1
Benjamin Sedgwick	2s1	Joseph Pangborn	1s1
Russell Hunt	2s1	Jonathan Russell	1s

For the year 1789.

Daniel Dean	2s	Isaac Lawrence	1s
Ebenezer Fletcher	1s	Benjamin Sedgwick	2s
William Warner	1s	Thomas Little	1s
Phinehas Spaulding	1s1	Samuel Norton	1s
Russell Hunt	1s	Peter Knickerbacor	2s
Joseph Hanchett	2s	Elisha Ensign	2s
Rudolph White	2s	Joseph Pangborn, jun.	1s
Nathaniel Dean	s9	Jonathan Deverix	1s
Sampson Sheaf	1s5	Benjamin Phelps	1s
Joseph Pangborn	1s1	Appleton Burnham	1s
Josiah Dean	1s	Odle Squire	1s
William Coit	2s	John Swetland	2s
David Holcomb	1s	Jonathan Russell	1s
Isaac Peck	1s	Ebenezer Jackson	1s

For the year 1790.

Daniel Dean	2s1	Charles Burrall	2s1
John Coburn	1s	Isaac Lawrence	1s
Oliver Dean	1s6	Peter Knickerbacor	1s
Phinehas Spaulding	1s1	Joseph Pangborn, jun.	1s
Russell Hunt	1s	Jonathan Deverix	1s
Rudolph White,	1s	Benjamin Phelps	1s
Nathaniel Dean	1s	Appleton Burnham	1s
William Fellows	s6	John Swetland	2s1
Sampson Sheaf	1s	Nathaniel Moody	1s
Timothy Horsford	2s1	Jonathan Russell	1s
Collins Chapman	1s	Samuel Blodget	1s
Joseph Pangborn	1s1	Caleb Strong	2s1
Isaiah Dean	2s1	Ebenezer Jackson	1s
Elisha Painter	2s1	Elizur Wright	1s
William Coit	2s1	John Edgerton	1s
Zacheus Hanchet	1s1	James Easton	2s1
David Holcomb	1s	David Whitney	2s1

GILES PHELPS, constable, for 1788.
HEZEKIAH PHELPS, constable for 1789.
HENRY SPALDING, constable for 1790.

Panton, April 25, 1791. 9t1

The Vermont Gazette.

While DECENCY *and* CANDOR *guide the* PEN——*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

VOLUME VIII.] MONDAY, MAY 16, 1791. [NUMBER 51.

Printed and published (every MONDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office, a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

COVERING HORSES ADVERTISED!

YOUNG LIBERTY,

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber the present season: he is an elegant horse, six years old, fifteen and an half hands high;—was sired by the noted horse Liberty, and reared by col. Elihu Smith, of Clarendon.

YOUNG LIBERTY is well limb'd, and proportioned to his heighth; moves with ease and elegance, his colts in Clarendon, and its vicinity, where he has been kept as a sire for three years past, have the appearance of making large and first rate horses.

Terms for his covering, will be twelve shillings the single leap, and twenty the season—if paid at the time of covering, any kind of grain will be received, if not, wheat or cash will be expected by the first of October next. DAVID RUSSELL.

Bennington, April 28, 1791. 49t1

Mr. AIKINS's beautiful HORSE

YOUNG BRITTON,

Sired by the noted HORSE

BOLD BRITTON,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the stable of landlord Hill, in Mapletown, from the date hereof until the 10th of May next, then remove to major David Robinson's, in Bennington, to continue four days, then to remove to said Aikins's in Whitecreek, and continue four days, and so on alternately through the season. The demand for his services will be one dollar the single leap, two dollars the season, and four to ensure a colt.

YOUNG BRITTON is an elegant built horse, fifteen hands high, eight years old, genteel carriage, and his colts bear as critical inspection as those of any horse in these parts.

Recommendations are more frequently advanced than proved; gentlemen are therefore requested to call and view YOUNG BRITTON and his colts, and form a judgment of his usefulness for themselves.

Good pasturage for mares at each of said places.

Bennington, April 28, 1791. 9—1

The noted HORSE

J A N U S

WILL cover mares at the stable of the subscriber in Sunderland, the ensuing season, at the price of fifteen shillings the single leap, five dollars the season, and ten dollars to ensure a foal. Payment to be made in grain by the first of January next.

Janus is a fullblooded horse, about sixteen hands high, elegantly built, and genteel in carriage. His pedigree is well ascertained, and his reputation for getting fine colts indisputable; as can be made to appear by authentic documents. He has been reckoned one of the swiftest running horses in America.

Janus has been kept for several years past in Westchester county, state of Newyork, and was accounted by good judges, as fine a horse as that county ever improved.

To those acquainted with the pedigree of Janus, further recommendation is unnecessary—those who are not, and are desirous of raising genteel colts, are requested to call and examine the horse for themselves—and it is presumed, if elegant proportion and genteel carriage, is capable of pleasing, his appearance will give them much satisfaction—and convince them of the reasonableness of the demand for his services.

LEMUEL BRADLEY.

Good pasturing for mares, if required.

Sunderland, April 20. 48tf.

MR. SPRAGUE'S BEAUTIFUL HORSE

S N I P,

WILL *stand to cover, this season, one half the time at his stable in Williamstown, the other half at the stable of Thomas Gold, esq. in Pittsfield; he will be at mr. Gold's on the 9th of May, and continue the week out, and alternately every second week through the season.*

SNIP *is a full blooded horse, a bright bay, fifteen in Newengland: his pedigree can be traced back to the old Godolfin—the best horse ever imported from Barbary to England.*

The terms are two dollars the single leap, four dollars the season, and eight dollars to warrant a mare with foal. The pay will be expected before the last of January next, in cash or grain.

Mr. Hudson will attend Snip, and offers his service to the public as a FARRIER—he can be well recommended for the best in the country.

April 25, 1791. 48tf.

THE HORSE,

YOUNG SAMPSON,

WILL *stand at the stable of the subscriber, in Bennington, for the present season.*

SAMPSON *is a strong, elegant proportioned horse; three years old; canters and trots handsomely—is well limb'd, and full blooded. Young Sampson is a beautiful bright bay, with a dark main and tail—was sired by gen. Walbridge's Sampson, an imported english horse, out of a full blooded mare, and is equal for beauty and elegance to any in these parts. The price will be one dollar the single leap, two dollars the season, or four dollars to ensure a colt. Young Sampson had six mares last season, five of which are now heavy with foal by him. Payment must be made in corn, rye, or wheat, at the time of covering, or by the 25th of December next, to*

MOSES SCOTT.

April 25, 1791. 50t2

THE BEAUTIFUL AND NOTED HORSE,

SWEEPER,

WILL cover, at the stable of mr. Benjamin Gwilliam, in Bennington, near general Walbridge's mills, at the reasonable price of six shillings the single leap, twelve shillings the season, or twentyfour shillings to ensure a foal.

SWEEPER is a dark chesnut colour; fifteen and an half hands high; full blooded. He was got by a colt of old Fearnought's, in Virginia, out of an imported mare called miss Leeds, own sister to Nancy Bywell, which beat the noted horse Lath, at Warwick, in Maryland. Sweeper won a match at Marlborough, Virginia, of one hundred guineas: a prize of fifty pounds at Annapolis, in Maryland—beating many capital racers, and proved himself on them occasions to be a capital racer. He is a remarkably sure horse, and the colts Sweeper gets, are promising to be large, fine, stout, well-built, bony horses; fit either for the saddle or harness,

MOSES SAGE.

May 9, 1791. 50t2

THE FULL BLOODED HORSE,

ANTELOPE,

WILL cover this season, at mr. Abraham Lake's, near little Whitecreek, at the low rate of two dollars the single leap, four dollars the season, or eight dollars to ensure a foal; payable in the fall.

ANTELOPE was bred in Newjersey; and is descended from the best stock of any horse that was ever bred in that place.

ANTELOPE is a beautiful bright chesnut colour, with a star in his forehead; rising four years old; full fifteen hands high; very strong, handsome, and active.

ANTELOPE was got by Janus, of Newjersey, whose sire was the noted horse Fleetwood, who was got by Old Janus, of Maryland. Antelope's dam was got by the famous horse Liberty, of Maryland, who was sold for seven hundred pounds; his grand dam was Guineawater, got by Truebritton, one of the swiftest running horses ever started in the Jerseys.

☞ Proper care and attention will be paid to mares sent, on terms that are easy.

May 9, 1791. 50t2

WHEREAS *the legislature of the state of Vermont, did, at their session in October, 1788, grant a tax of two-pence on each acre of land (public rights excepted) in the townships of Bolton, Waterbury, and Middlesex, in the county of Chittenden; and Montpelier, and Berlin, in the county of Orange, in the state of Vermont, to defray the expence of making roads and bridges in said towns. This is therefore to notify and warn all delinquent proprietors and land owners of said towns, that unless said tax is paid to the subscriber, on or before Tuesday the twentyfirst day of June next, at ten o'clock a. m. so much of each delinquent's land will be sold at public vendue, as will pay said tax with all legal costs. The vendue for the sale of land in the townships of Bolton, Waterbury, and Middlesex, in the county of Chittenden, to be holden at the dwellinghouse of Richard Holdin, in said Waterbury, on Tuesday the said twentyfirst day of June next, at ten o'clock a. m. and the vendue for the sale of land in the townships of Montpelier, and Berlin, in the county of Orange, to be holden at the dwellinghouse of col. Jacob Davis, in said Montpelier, on Thursday the 23rd day of the same June aforesaid, at ten o'clock a. m.*

PARLEY DAVIS, collector.

Montpelier, April 4, 1791. 49W1

NATHAN FELLOWS,

Postrider,

ONCE more takes this method to inform such of his customers as have not paid him for their last year's papers, that he earnestly wishes them to store their pay at the places mentioned in a former advertisement, immediately, as he is obliged to make a settlement with the printers without delay.—The roads being now settled, there can be no excuse on account of transporting their grain, &c.

Poultney, April 16, 1791. 49

THIS is to give notice to the proprietors of the township of Middlesex, in the state of Vermont, to meet at an adjourned meeting, at the state arms tavern, in Bennington, on the first Wednesday of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. First, to see if the proprietors will rectify any mistake in the records, or the survey of said township, or both; to see if they will complete, ratify, and confirm the former proceedings of said proprietors, or such part of them as they shall think necessary, or set them aside. Second, to see if they will divide the whole, or any part of the undivided land in said town, and to grant a tax if necessary—and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

DAVID ROBINSON, clerk pro tem.

Bennington, March 22, 1791. 50t2

WHEREAS *the general assembly of the state of Vermont, did, at their session in Jan. 1791, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Guildhall, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing the public roads, and building bridges in said town—leading from Maidstone to Lemington; and committed the same to us the subscribers to superintend and lay out said road.—This is therefore to give public notice, that the proprietors and land owners have liberty, respectively, applying to either of the subscribers, to work out their respective tax, any time within three months from and after the last publication of this advertisement in the Vermont newspapers.*

DAVID HOPKINSON,
SIMON HOW,
EBEN W. JUDD.

Guildhall, March 16, 1791. 49W1

AT a meeting of the proprietors of Randolph, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, legally holden by adjourment, at the meeting house in Randolph, November 10th, 1789, was voted by said proprietors, a tax of nine shillings on each right, public rights excepted, for the purpose of defraying the expence of a lawsuit with the proprietors of Brookfield, respecting the line between the two towns. Also, voted a further tax of nine shillings on each right, public rights excepted, for the same purposes, at their adjourned meeting, holden in said Randolph, February 15th, 1791. This is to notify to said proprietors, that unless they pay said taxes to me, immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

ZADOCK STEEL, collector.

Randolph, April 21, 1791. 49t1

TO BE SOLD,

For stock pay, and possession immediately given,

A GOOD GRIST MILL,

AND TWO ACRES OF LAND,

Lying in Mapletown.

About four miles from Bennington meetinghouse.

THE mill stands on a stream that will carry it eight months in the year. For particulars, inquire of William Brace, in Cambridge, or Seth Dean, in Mapletown. WILLIAM BRACE.

May 2, 1791. 50t2

WHEREAS *the general assembly, at their session at Manchester, in October, 1788, did grant a tax of twopence on each acre of land in the township of Salisbury, in the county of Addison, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing roads in said town, and the same being committed to me to collect—These are therefore to warn the proprietors and land owners of said town, that unless they pay said tax to the subscriber, agreeable to law, on or before the first day of September next, so much of their land will be sold on said day, at the house of the subscriber, in said Salisbury, at two o'clock in the morning, as will be sufficient to pay said tax and cost.*

STEPHEN HARD, collector.

Salisbury, April 25, 1791. 50B2

Miscellany.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

THE PROMPTER.

Any other time will do as well. Part 2nd.

YES, yes; but are you sure that *any other time* will arrive? or if it should, are you certain you could attend to it? If I hear a man or a woman say frequently, *any other time will do as well*, I set them down on my list, the one as *slack and slovenly*—the other, a *careless slip-shod* hussy.

Call on such a man to settle his accounts—"O, I can't attend to it now," says the man, "it will do as well *any other time*." Call again; O I am busy—it will do as well tomorrow, or any other time.—Call a third and a fourth time; but he is never ready. The account stands unsettled—it encreases from year to year—at length death, that sturdy tyrant, trips up his heels, and lays him flat on his back—his accounts unsettled—his administrator has work enough upon his hands—for a man who will *settle* his accounts *at any other time*, will generally make his charges in the same way—he does not set down every article at the time of purchase or sale—he trusts to memory—he can remember the article and price and charge it *any other time*—he forgets—makes mistakes—his books are irregularly kept—they are disputed—his administrator has no proof but the books—and other people are alive to swear to *their* accounts or produce other evidence—Then begin lawsuits—and when *law* opens the door of litigation, *poverty* follows up close and enters with it. Juries and arbitrators decide these disputes upon vague uncertain evidence—and somebody suffers the loss. So much for this *any other time*.

But suppose a man lives long, as the worst men generally live the longest—why he plagues every one that has any dealings with him—yes, and is eternally haunted himself.

The Prompter has heard it said, that, *take care of the farthings, the pounds will take care of themselves.* Now a word upon this, if you please. Take special care of little *shilling accounts*—they are like the old serpent, who deceived Eve, *sly, insinuating, tempting* things. "How much does it cost?" is the question, whenever an article is to be purchased. *A shilling*, is the answer. O, then get it by all means: a *shilling* is a *trifle*. It is so; but, "*sands form the mountain.*" Look to that, I say. The whole evil is, that this *shilling* is a *trifle*—A *dollar!* that is *no* trifle—I can't afford a *dollar*—Very well—a dollar consists of the small number of *six* shillings, and when six of these little *trifles*, these Lilliputian shillings are gone—a dollar, that gigantic part of a man's estate, *is* gone.

Now then in order to baffle the temptation of spending shillings—settle your accounts often—*once a year at least*—for otherwise they will swell into an unmanageable size. Suppose four neighbors take a newspaper, in partnership—this makes the expense a *trifle*—Very good—this is laudable—it is œconomical. But suppose you do not *pay* this trifle—how are the printers and papermakers and postriders to live? Look ye, my friends; Connecticut is a large river—but this is made up of little springs, that will run through a gimlet hole. When you walk about your fields, or traverse the woods, you step over little brooks and little gurgling rills, and never think that you are stepping over Connecticut river. But remember, if all these rills dry up, Connecticut river is gone. Just so it is with printers, with merchants, and with the state treasury. Every shilling is a little rill—a small stream that runs into the postrider's pocket or collector's purse—a number of these little streams, thus united, make a large stream, like Farmington and Chickabee rivers—these streams enter into the printingoffice or treasury, where they form Connecticut river and keep the business going on.—Now follow nature—little rills run *perpetually*.—They *murmur* too, but they *run* or the river dries up.—They never stop and say, *any other time will do as well.*

TO THE PROMPTER.

SIR,

YOU have with great propriety apprized us of many instances, in which *we do not work it right*;—many others, I hope, will not escape the notice of your pen: some of those you have already hit upon, may bear some further observations, one of which I will mention, while it is fresh in my mind.—You very justly observed, that such business as may be done at any time, should be attended to when we are most at leisure, and advised people to get wood in winter, for that reason. I have another reason for recommending this season—it doubtless has not escaped your observation, as well as many others, that wood cut in the winter, or betwixt the seasons of vegetation, while the leaves are off, will burn much more readily and do at least one third more service, than that which is cut in the vegetative state; the reasons are very apparent; the juices of wood in a vegetative state, if not in much greater quantity, are in an aqueous state, and as much opposed to fire, as the water from the clouds. When vegetation ceases and the leaves drop, the juices become gummy, or resinous and flamable, armed by nature to oppose the effects of frosts, with such properties, as when used for fuel, render it much more ready to burn and greatly enlarge the quantity of fire—if for timber, at least doubly durable.—This being matter of fact, you may with the greatest propriety inform the public, that they who cut timber, as well as firewood in summer, are far from working it right.

Your constant reader and admirer,

OBSERVER.

Foreign Affairs.

Italy.

ROME, *Jan.* 16. } THE holy fathers in conclave, with the sovereign Pontiff at their head, have sat in council night and day for some time past, in order to determine on what measures are necessary to be adopted in the present situation of ecclesiastical affairs in France; from whence the clergy are daily applying for advice in the present dilemma of the church. Special messages, by the pope's nephew, are sent to the courts of *Turin, Madrid*, and *Lisbon*, requesting the interposition of their respective sovereigns. Should not these succeed, it is believed and expected, that the pope will go in person to Paris, and lay the complaints in a formal manner before the *national assembly*. Though so little hopes are entertained of redress, that many think it is the last of the church's supremacy; and that papal authority is now near its exit.

England.

LONDON, *Jan.* 19. We are given to understand that the following is the plan of operation at present intended to be pursued the ensuing campaign, by the three allied powers, should the empress of Russia persist in her refusal to make peace with the turks, on the terms proposed by them.—

Lord Hood is to command a fleet of ten sail of the line, besides frigates, in the Mediterranean, to act in favor of the turks, while the king of Prussia will attack the empress by land on that side of her dominions adjoining to Prussia and Poland; and to protect his own coasts in Pomerania from the ravages of the russian fleet, a squadron of 20 sail of dutch men of war and some english ships, are to be sent into the Baltic sea as soon as the season opens.

The following very singular article is extracted from a letter, dated Vienna, Dec. 15, 1790.

"According to letters from Constantinople, the people of that capital, (we know not by what means) have been informed of the french revolution.—They are no longer satisfied with their present government; they assemble in crouds, talk loud, and make comparisons, which are necessarily to the disadvantage of absolute despotism. The government has caused severe ordinances to be published against all who, by speaking or acting, disturb the public peace. An attempt was made to arrest a musselman, bold enough to have said to the people assembled around him, *we shall be always more and more unhappy, if we leave the sultan any power but the power of doing good, and if we present our heads to his caprices, and those of his ministers.*—The spies of government, with whom the city swarms, having informed against him, the orator was seized by the guard; on which, addressing himself to his auditors, he cried with a loud voice, *ah, surely frenchmen would not have suffered a citizen to be thus unjustly carried off from the midst of them!* The explanation produced its effect. The people compelled the guard to release the prisoner, conducted him in triumph to his house, and placed over his door, the following inscription: *this house is under the protection of the people.*—This scene was acted on the 5th of November, and when the above account came away, the inscription still remained over the door of the patriotic musselman, without government having thought proper to institute an inquiry respecting the author. Extraordinary meetings of the divan, were daily held, and the resolutions to be taken on such critical circumstances, are anxiously expected."

March 3.

From the Leyden Gazette of February 1.

Mr. Luzas, the editor, after giving extracts from the british papers on the subject of the WAR IN INDIA, such as have been published, adds, with these accounts taken from english papers, it may be well to compare the following extract of a letter, dated *Pondicherry, July* the 27th. The letter was received by *La Nymph*, a french frigate of war, that left the isle of France the 24th of last Sept. and arrived at L'Orient the 12th of January.

"The army of general Meadows having begun its march the 10th or 12th of this month, as if to proceed for *Coimboutour*, for the purpose of attacking that of *Tippo Sultan*, commanded by the prince himself, the Madras Gazette of the 9th of July, informed us, that on the 14th, a considerable firing was heard a few leagues distant from *Carour*, & that there was no doubt there must have been a brisk engagement between the vanguards of the two armies. It was not before 27th that we were fully informed of the particulars of this attack. Occular witnesses report them to be as follow: the southern english army having attempted to take a road, which led to a defile, through which they intended to pass in order to cross the mountains, without being obliged to meet Tippo Sultan, at Coimboutour, and to pour in their forces into the extensive plains of Seringapatnam, the capital of Misore—the nabob met them with his select forces, chose his situation as an experienced general, and deceived the english by opposing them, to appearance with a battery of 2 or 3 pieces of cannon only: but in one night augmented it to fifteen, and raised two more of equal force, as wings to support the first; but concealed them behind bushes. He also placed in ambuscade, in the plain of Jouary, at the bottom of the defile, a considerable body of cavalry, and of *caytoquiers*. The british on the 14th of July advanced to force themselves a passage; but were surprised to find the resistance great, and were obliged to fall back. General Meadows then drew up his army in three columns, and again advanced up to the batteries, which he attempted to take by assault. The column which was directed to make up to the first battery, was obliged to pass by the plains of Jouary, to reach it: two or three thousand hand-grenades here, caused much confusion in the column, and the cavalry of Tippo at this instant came out from their ambuscade, fell upon the column, attacked it vigorously, and prevented its rallying. The two other columns were in the same manner driven back. Tippo Sultan was posted behind these batteries, with 12,000 chosen men, infantry, and cavalry, and his army was drawn up in order of battle, at about a league from the place of action. His son and *Sayb-Saheb's* commanded the centre battery; the other two were commanded by Lally, and another general of reputation. The action, though brisk, lasted three or four hours. General Meadows was obliged to fall back three leagues, to encamp in a safe place: he has lost in this attack his bravest troops. Provisions are scarce in his army, and the price of them enormous. The light cavalry of Tippo intercepts every thing that attempts to pass between Trichenapala and Carour. It is added, that Madras, which the news of this action reached on the 22nd, is in great consternation; and that the loan of five lacs of *pagodas*, which the english company is in great want of, it is possible, may not succeed. This loan was opened at Madras, upon an interest of 10 per cent. the principal to be redeemed in two years: under the express condition, that if the company is unable to pay at the expiration of that time, measures will be taken, such as will best suit the convenience and advantage of the creditors."

March 4. The settlement of the Canada business will not wait for the arrival of lord *Dorchester*, who is not expected home so soon as has been generally stated; all the documents relative to that business have been already received, with his lordship's opinion thereon,

The indian chiefs departed for America on the 26th ult. they go with a deep rooted enmity to the spaniards, and mr. Bowels, the cherokee chief, takes with him a printing press, compositors, &c. and means to introduce the art of printing among the indians.

A french essayest has proposed the following expedient for preventing the exportation of the coin:—Let the words "*people be free*," says he, "be impressed on one side; and on the other, *It is a duty to take up arms against all despots*; and your money will be prohibited, like your newspapers, in all the despotic states of Europe."

There was a wicked time, in the history of this country, when a man might lose his heart in the crossing of a street. The goodnatured diffidence of the present day relieves him from that danger, unless he can fix his eyes to a pair of legs, or fall in love with a curtain. As to eyes, teeth, and other ingredients of beauty, he has no more to apprehend from them, than if we were a nation of spaniards; and it is said, "what the eye don't see, the heart will seldom feel."

The mode of attack, both in war and in love is subject to alterations and improvements. The ladies who formerly conquered by the *eyes*, now hide them behind a curtain, and present their irresistable beauty of *short petticoats* and *neat ancles*. This transition from one extreme to another, we cannot approve—*medio tutissimus!*

Nine months have now elapsed since the army in India marched towards the capital of Mysore, and not a syllable of news has yet arrived with accounts of any material operations. When Burgoyne was captured at Saratoga, there was the same dearth of information as there is now respecting the affairs of India.

Fewer depredations have been committed in the Mediterranean sea by the Barbary powers last year, than for many years past. Even the *american flag* at length is respected, in consequence of some annual overtures which are punctually made in order to conciliate a good underdanding at the respective courts.

Yesterday morning a most dreadful fire broke out in the Albion mills, on the Surry side of Blackfriars-bridge, which raged with so much fury, that in less than an hour the whole of that immense edifice, with all its materials, and unwards of four thousand sacks of corn, was entirely consumed, damages 200,000l. sterling.

Columbia.

Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, *April* 21.) ON Friday the 15th inst. the hon. Daniel Carroll, dr. Steward, arrived in this town, to superintend the fixing of the first corner stone of the federal city.

By neglect or accident, the inhabitants were not apprised of their coming, and therefore had not the opportunity of executing fully that plan of operation which their interest in the business, and their respect for the commissioners, had previously suggested.

The mayor and commonalty, together with the members of the different lodges of the town, at three o'clock, waited on the commissioners at mr. Wise's, where they had dined, and after drinking a glass of wine to the following sentiment, viz.—"May the stone which we are about to place in the ground, remain an immoveable monument of the wisdom and unanimity of Northamerica," the company proceeded to Jone's point in the following order:

1st. The town sergeant—2nd. the hon. Daniel Carroll and the mayor—3rd. mr. Ellicot and the recorder—4th. such of the aldermen and common council as were freemasons—5th. the strangers—6th. the master of the lodge no. 22 with mr. David Steward at the right, and the rev. James Muir at his left, followed by the rest of the fratenity in their usual form of procession—and lastly the citizens two by two.

When mr. Ellicot had ascertained the precise point from which the first line of the district was to proceed, the master of the lodge and dr. Stewart, assisted by other of their brethren, placed the stone; after which a deposit of corn, wine, and oil, was made upon it, and the following observations were delivered by the rev. mr. Muir:

Of America it may be said, as it was of Judea of old, that it is a good land and large; a land of brooks of waters, of fountains, and depths that spring out of vallies and hills—a land of wheat and barley, and vines, and fig-trees, and pomegranates; a land of oil-olive and honey; a land wherein we eat bread without scarcenss, and have lack of nothing; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass—a land which the Lord thy God careth for; the eyes of the Lord thy God are always upon it, from the beginning of the year even unto the end of the year! May americans be grateful and virtuous and they shall secure the indulgence of Providence! May they be unanimous and just, and they shall rise to greatness! May true patriotism actuate every heart! May it be the devout, and universal wish—peace be within thy walls, O America! and prosperity within thy palaces!—Amiable it is for brethren to dwell in unity. It is more fragrant than the perfumes on Aaron's garment! It is more refreshing than the dews on Herman's hill!

May this stone long commemorate the goodness of God in those uncommon events which have given America a name among the nations—Under this stone, may jealousy and selfishness be forever buried!—From this stone may a superstructure arise, whose glory, whose magnificence, whose stability, unequalled hitherto, shall astonish the world, and invite even the savages of the wilderness to take shelter under its roof!

The company partook of some liquid refreshment, and returned to the place from whence they came, where a number of toasts were drank, and the following, which was delivered by the master of the lodge, was received with every token of approbation:

Brethren and gentlemen,

May "jealousy, that green-eyed monster," be buried deep under the work which we have this day completed, never to rise again within the fnderal district!

It may be safely pronounced, that this, or a similar sentiment, pervaded the breast of every individual present on the occasion.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 30. We have the satisfaction to assure the public, that the recruiting service proceeds with vigor—already upwards of five hundred men are on their march for Fortpitt, from the respective rendezvouses in this state, Jersey and Dalaware.

We have authentic information that a loan for two millions and an half of florins, which was opened at Amsterdam, on the 15th of February last, on account of the united states, upon terms better than any european power, except the emperor, now borrows in Holland, and upon equal terms with the emperor, was subscribed, or filled in two hours*. And it must afford pleasing reflection to every good amorican to know, that this success is attributed essentially to the high confidence inspired by the new constitution of the united states, and the present administration of it

* *A rapidity which is said to have been hitherto without example, with regard to loans for foreign powers in that country.*

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *May* 16.

"To enumerate the amiable qualities of the late mrs. Agnes Aikins, wife of major Jonathan Aikins, of Manchester, would be unnecessary to the circle of her acquaintance; to others, we would briefly say, she was a tender and affectionate mother—a discreet, prudent housekeeper—a charitable benefactor to the poor—an agreeable and useful member of society—and a virtuous and desirable companion.

"Belov'd she liv'd—contented dropt her clay,
"What more could length of years give room to say?"

DIED]—At Wallingford, after a distressing illness of long continuance, mr. Samuel Hull, in the 62nd year of his age. Inspired with a firm hope of eternal felicity, through the merits of a redemer, he submitted with calmness and christian resignation to the king of terrors.—

Death gives to saints a welcome stroke,
When God recalls them home;
His keenest arrow Jesus broke,
The comforter is come.

—At Clarendon, the hon. Increase Moseley, esq. in a very advanced age.

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont, did, at their adjourned session, at Bennington, in 1791, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Fairfield, Smithfield, and Hungerford, public rights excepted, for the purpose of repairing roads, building bridges, &c. in each town.—This is therefore to notify to each of the proprietors and land owners of each of said towns, that they have liberty to work out their respective taxes, any time between now and the 10th of September next, on application to the committee, duly appointed to superintend said business.

HUBBART BARLOW,
JOSEPH BAKER,
JAMES HAWLEY,
ANDREW BRADLEY,
SAMUEL B. SHELDEN,
ELISHA SHELDEN,
SILAS HATHAWAY.
} Committee.

Smithfield, April 20, 1791. 51W1

WHEREAS the legislature did, at their session at Castleton, in October, 1790, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in Williamstown, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing public roads, &c. The land owners are therefore notified, that they have liberty to work out their tax, any time in the month of September next, or in the month of June following, by applying to the committee for directions.

CORNELIUS LYNDE,
PEARLY HOWE,
EDMUND BARRON,
} Committee.

Williamstown, May 2, 1791. 51W1

THIS is to notify the proprietors and land owners in the township of Willston, Chittenden county, state of Vermont, that the general assembly at their session in October 1788, at Manchester, granted a tax of one penny on each acre of land in said town, public rights excepted, for the purpose of repairing roads and making bridges in said town, and appointed the subscribers a committee to superintend said work, for the purposes aforesaid—This is therefore to notify said proprietors and land owners, that they have liberty to work out said tax, any time in the months of May, June, July, August, or September next, by applying to either of the subscribers, who will set them to work in said months, and not after.

JONATHAN SPAFFORD,
AMOS BROWNSON,
DAVID TALCOTT.

Willston, April 14, 1791. 51W1

WHEREAS the general assembly of the state of Vermont, at their adjourned session, in January, 1791, did grant a tax of one penny per acre, on all the land in the township of Brookfield, in the state aforesaid, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of building bridges, making and repairing roads, &c. and having appointed the subscribers a committee to collect said tax—also to superintend the collection of a penny tax, granted by the general assembly, in October 1787, for the purpose of making and repairing roads, &c. They hereby notify the proprietors and land owners of Brookfield, aforesaid, that they may have liberty to work out their taxes, any time before the first day of September next, on application to the committee.

OLIVER DURKEE,
ELISHA ALLIS,
TIMOTHY COWLES.

Brookfield, May 2, 1791. 51W1

THE proprietors of Wildersburgh, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of twelve shillings and 7 pence, halfpenny, on each right, (public rights excepted) granted by said proprietors, at their meeting, legally holden at said Wildersburgh, on the 7th day of September last, to defray the expense of allotting the third division, in said township, and other legal charges, are informed—That so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Asa Edgerton, esq. in Randolph, county aforesaid, on the 28th day of June next, at ten o'clock a. m. as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow:

Jedediah Bassett, Jonathan Warren.
Elisha Hunt.

JOSIAH EDSON, collector.

Randolph, May 6, 1791. 51W1

APPLICATION having been made to me, one of the justices of the peace for the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Strafford, in said county, to warn a meeting of said proprietors—These are therefore to notify and warn all the proprietors of the township of said Strafford, to meet at the house of col. Asahel Chamberlin, innholder in said Strafford, on the 22nd day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a clerk, collector, treasurer, and other necessary proprietary officers. 3. To see if the proprietors will make a division in whole or in part, of their said lands, and take proper measures for that purpose. 4. To see if the proprietors will vote to the several settlers in said town, those lots on which they are settled, in lieu of their drafts, in the first, second or third divisions. 5. To see if the proprietors will vote to establish the several pitches which have heretofore been made, agreeably to the former agreements of said proprietors, and not contrary to any law in force at the time of making the same. 6. To see if the proprietors will confirm the draft of the second division lots heretofore made by the proprietors, as they stand recorded in the eighth and ninth pages of the book of records of the doings of said proprietors, folio first; and to transact any other business relative to said proprietorship, then thought necessary.

WILLIAM DENISON, justice peace.

Strafford, April 16, 1791. 51W1

FRESH GOODS.

CALDWELL AND MYNDERSE,
Have just received a large assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS;
Imported in the last vessels
From LONDON.

WHICH they will sell remarkably low for CASH, WHEAT, POTT & PEARL-ASHES, and almost all kinds of PRODUCE.

Manchester, May 10, 1791. 51tf.

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont, at their session at Bennington, in 1791, did grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Hydespark, and Johnson, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in each town.—This is therefore to notify the proprietors of each of said towns, that they have liberty to work out their respective taxes, in the months of June, July, and August next, on application to the committee, who are appointed to superintend said business.

JOHN M'DANIEL,
JABEZ FITCH,
PETER MARTIN,
} *Committee for Hydespark.*

JOHN M'DANIEL,
JEREMIAH M'DANIEL,
JONATHAN M'CONNEL,
} *Committee for Johnson.*

Cambridge, April 19, 1791. 51tf

WHEREAS application has been made to me, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Mansfield, Sterling, and St. George, in the county of Chittenden, state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors—These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwellinghouse of mr. James Hawley, in Burlington, county aforesaid, on the 22nd day of June next, at one o'clock afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. First, to choose a moderator, clerk, collector, treasurer, &c. for each property. Second, to see if they will allow former surveys, quiet the settlers, or make further allotments in either of said towns; and do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

JOHN STEVENS, justice peace.

Colchester, March 29, 1791. 50B2

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont, did, at their session, at Castleton, in October, 1790, grant a tax of one penny per acre on all the land in Bristol, alias Pocock, in the county of Addison, public rights excepted, for the purpose of repairing roads, building bridges, &c. in said town:—This is to notify the proprietors and land owners of said town, that they have liberty to work out their respective proportions of said tax, any time before the twentieth day of September next, on application to the subscribers, who are duly appointed a committee to superintend said business.

HENRY M'LAUGHLIN,
CYPRIAN EASTMAIN.

Bristol, alias Pocock, April 15, 1791. 50B2

Vermonian Chronicle.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

Mr. HASWELL,

A person whose life in several instances has been openly immoral, being self-moved, undertook to preach on the late fast, which occasioned the following

IMPROMPTU.

SEE D****t the sacred desk ascend,
To warn mankind their lives to mend;
And tell them death is always ready,
To George himself—with rich and needy;
That sin itself, the worst of evils,
Whoe'er commits, must be the devils;
To fear to swear, for he has try'd it,
Has been thrice fin'd, and must abide it—
The truth whereof, whoe'er will look,
May find wrote down in justice's book.
This day he spends, his text to spin,
To expiate whole years of sin.

SIXPENCE REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the the 26th of April last, an indented apprentice boy, named Ira Porter, sixteen years of age, slim built, about five feet high; had on, when he went away, a brown coat, and brown hat: the other parts of his dress not certainly known. Whoever will take him up, and return him to his master, shall receive the above reward, and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring said boy, as they would avoid the penalty of the law.

SIMEON HARMON, senior.

Bennington, May 5, 1791. 50t2

WHEREAS the general assembly of the state of Vermont, at their adjourned session, at Bennington, in January last, granted a tax of one penny halfpenny, on all the lands in Randolph, in the county of Orange, and state aforesaid, public rights excepted, for the purpose of defraying the expense of making and repairing public roads, and building bridges in said town, and appointed the subscribers a committee to superintend and see the work done:—this is to notify the proprietors and land owners of said town, that they have liberty to work out their respective taxes, any time before the fifteenth day of September next, by applying to either of the committee.

JONAH WASHBURN,
JEHIAL WOODWARD,
ISRAEL CONVERSE,
JOSEPH YORK,
SAMUEL BENEDIC.

Randolph, April 21, 1791. 49t1

THE proprietors and land owners of the town of Bridport, in the county of Addison, who are delinquent in the payment of a tax of fivepence on the pound, granted by the general assembly in October last, are notified—that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, as the law directs, at the dwellinghouse of capt. Ebenezer Markham, in said Bridport, on the fourteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the sum due on each, are as follow, viz.

Joseph Wiley,	5s6	Peter Golding,	1s1
James Carlisle,	2s1	Nathaniel Green,	5s6
Henry Ward,	2s1	Titus Rice,	5s6
Adonijah Rice,	5s5	Samuel Rice,	7s7
Elijah Smith,	3s8	Joseph M'Crackin,	1s8
Ebenezer Sternes,	3s3	Nahum Willard,	1s7
Joseph Hastings,	5s6	Joseph Tilton,	5s6
Jonathan Rolf,	7s7	Benjamin Fisk,	4s5
Nath'l Harrington,	7s7	Ignatius Golding,	2s1
James Brown,	4s5	Daniel Tilton,	7s7
Thomas Sternes,	5s6	Samuel Brewer,	5s6
Simon Stevens,	2s1	Nathan Perry,	1s11
Nathaniel Sternes,	3s5	Josiah Perry,	5s6
Ephraim Wheler,	5s6	Samuel Rice, 2nd.	5s4
Henry Quincy,	7s7	Nathaniel Moor,	7s7
Archibald Campbell,	7s7	Timothy Heald,	2s9
Johnson Jackson,	7s7	Palmer Golding,	4s2
James Tilford,	5s6	Abel Golding,	5s6
Peter Janes,	1s9	Joseph Newmarch,	5s6
Duncan Campbel,	7s7	Thomas Wasson,	7s7
Jonathan Osling,	7s7	John Wasson, jun.	7s7

TRUMAN TOWNER, collector.

Bridport, April 6, 1791. 50t2

WE, the subscribers, being appointed by the honorable judge of probate, for the district of Addison, commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Ebenezer Brush, late of Shoreham, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give this public notice—That we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the second Mondays in June and July next, at the dwellinghouse of the widow Sarah Brush, in said Shoreham, from nine o'clock a. m. to four o'clock p. m. on each of said days. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

EBENEZER WILSON,
LEVI BURCHED,
NAT'AN ROWLEY.

April 22, 1791. 50t2

THE nonresident proprietors and land owners of the town of Shoreham, in the county of Addison, who are delinquent in the payment of the sixpenny tax, granted by the general assembly in October last, are hereby notified—that the subscriber has levied his warrant on their lands, and so much of each delinquent's land, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of the subscriber, in said Shoreham, on the 31st day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay his proportion of said tax, with incidental charges, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum due on each division, viz.

Daniel Boydon, second division, 6d. Thaddeus Bigelow, first division, 2s. second division, 6d. third division, 2s. Samuel Brooks, second division, 6d. Thomas Brown, third division, 1s. fourth division 6d.—John Chandler, jun. first division, 2s. John Chandler, jun. first division, 2s. fourth division, 2s. Gardner Chandler, third division, 2s. fourth division, 2s. Samuel Curtis, first division, 1s. fourth division, 2s. Enoch Cook, second division, 6d. Cornelius Colnon, first division, 2s. third division, 2s. fourth division, 2s. Joseph Curtis, second division 6d Ephraim Curtis, fourth division, 2s. Ephraim Doolittle, second division, 6d. third division, 2s. Joshua Dickison, second division, 6d. third division, 2s. James Forbes, first division, 2s. third division 2s. James Forbes, jun. first division, 2s. second division, 6d. third division, 1s. fourth division, 2s. Benjamin Flag, fourth division, 2s. Robert Gray, second division, 6d. third do. 2s. fourth do. 2s. Jonathan Gates, first division, 2s. second do. 6d. fourth do. 2s. Matthew Gray, third division, 2s fourth do. 2s. John Goadard, second division, 6d. third do. 2s. fourth do. 2s. John Goadard, jun. first division, 2s. second do. 6d. Samuel Goddard, second division, 6d third do. 2s fourth do. 2s. Jacob Hemenway, second division, 6d. Francis Harrington, fourth div. 2s. John Knap, first div. 1s. third do. 2s. fourth do. 2s. William Kenedy, first div. 2s. Jonathan Morton, third div. 2s. fourth do. 6d. Elijah Morton, fourth div. 2s. David Morton, first div. 2s. Asa Moore, second div. 6d. third do. 2s. fourth do. 2s. John Marsh, second division, 6d.—John M'Crackin, second div. 6d. fourth do. 2s. Jonas Newton, third div. 2s. fourth do. 2s. Joseph Perry, second div. 6d. Jonathan Perry, first div. 2s. second do. 6d. fourth do. 2s. Philip Roberts, first div. 1s. second do. 6d. fourth do. 2s. Absalom Rice, first div. 2s. Charles Richardson, first div. 2s. fourth do 2s. Samuel Smith, fourth div. 2s. Cornelius Stowel, first div. 2s. second do. 6d. fourth do. 2s. Jabez Swan, first div. 1s6, second do. 6d. fourth do. 2s. Jonathan Stone, first div. 2s. second do. 6d. third do. 3d. Ebenezer Stearns, second div. 6d. William Jennison Stearns, first div. 2s. third do. 2s. Daniel Tilton, second div. 6d. fourth do. 2s. Jonathan Tilton, second div. 6d. third do. 1s. fourth do. 2s Caleb Tilton, third div. 2s. fourth do. 2s. Ebenezer Warren, second div. 6d. Thomas Wheeler, fourth div. 2s. Daniel Ward, second div. 6d. John Waters, first div. 2s. second do 6d third do 2s. fourth do. 2s. William Ward, second div 6d. third do. 2s. fourth do. 2s. Daniel Warner, third div. 2s. fourth do. 2s. William White, second div. 6d. John White, third div. 2s.

JOHN LARRABEE, constable.

Shoreham, April 14, 1791. 49t1

THE original proprietors of the township of Pownal, in the county of Bennington, and state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of the tax of one shilling and sixpence per right, voted by said proprietors, at their legal meeting in January, 1790, to defray the expense of allotting the same, are informed, that so much of their respective rights as will pay the same, with incidental charges, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of David Page, in said Pownal, on the 30th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of one shilling and sixpence due from each.

Rev. mr. Caner, of Boston	David Smead
Wiseman Claget, esq.	Jonathan Train
Benoni Danks, esq.	Thomas Train
Oliver Wendell	Seth Pomeroy, esq.
Hon. James Nevin, esq.	Derick Webb
Gideon Lyman, esq.	Ebenezer Smead
Joel Wells	Isaac Vanernum
John Vanernum	David Billing
Samuel Allen	Ezra Hudson
Gad Chapin	His excellency gov. Pownal
Hon. M. H. Wentworth	
Abraham J. Lansing, esq.	Joseph Denio
John M. Wendell	John Pownal, esq.
Abial Smead	Seth Hudson
John Moffat	Thos. Clark, dep. sec.
Benjamin Wilson	W'm Lyman, esq.
Jonathan Willard, jun.	

STEPHEN PAGE, collector.

Pownal, April 14, 1791. 49t1

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Goshen, in the county of Addison and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwellinghouse of capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on the 30th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the morning, to act on the following articles, viz. 1st. To chuse a moderator, clerk and other necessary officers of said propriety. 2d. To see if the proprietors will lay out all or any part of said land into severalty. 3d, To see if the proprietors will lay a tax to defrey the charges that have or may arise on said lands.

ISAAC TICHENOR, justice of peace.

Bennington, April 14, 1791. 9t1

THE proprietors of Richford, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of one pound five shillings and one penny, granted by said proprietors on the 18th day of June last, to defray the expense of lotting the first division to each proprietor, and other incidental charges, as previously notified, are hereby informed—that such a proportion of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of capt. Thaddeus Munson, in Hinesburgh, in the county and state aforesaid, on the 30th day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of twentyfive shillings and one penny due from each.

John Stevens	*Benjamin Kent*
Thomas Ives	*David Huntington* 13s1
John Breed	*Benjamin Harmon*
John Dishon	*James Eelles*, 13s1

BENONI SMITH, collector.

Pawlet, April 14, 1791. 49t1

THE proprietors of Norfolk, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby informed—that there will be sold at public vendue, at the house of the subscriber, in Guildhall, in said county, on the last Tuesday in June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, a necessary proportion of each delinquent's right of land, sufficient to pay said tax and cost; which tax has been heretofore advertised, and payment requested to be made. The names of the delinquents, with the sum of one pound nine shillings and one penny, on each right, are as follow:

Paul Spooner	*Abraham Pettibone*
Elijah Hinman	*John Knickerbacor*
Timothy Andrus	*John Strong*
Phinehas Andrus	*Peter Olcott.*

EBEN W. JUDD, collector.

Guildhall, April 25, 1791. 49W1

THE owners of land in Panton, county of Addison, state of Vermont, that are delinquent in payment of the tax of five pence on the pound, granted by the general assembly in October 1788, 1789, and 1790, are informed, that unless they discharge the same on or before the last Monday of May next, so much of their lands as will pay the same, with incidental charges, will on that day be sold, at public vendue, at ten o'clock a. m. at the house of Phinehas Spaulding, in said Panton.

Delinquents names are as follow, with the sums respectively due.

For the year 1788.

William Warner	2s1	Ebenezer Fletcher	1s
Joseph Hanchet	2s1	Elizur Wright	1s
Peter Knickerbacor	2s1	Ezra Fellows	2s1
Isaac Lawrence	2s1	Jehiel Williams	1s
Noah Waddams	1s	Nathaniel Dean	2s1
Samuel Norton	2s1	John Edgerton	1s
Ebenezer Hill	2s1	Sampson Sheaf	1s1
Benjamin Sedgwick	2s1	Joseph Pangborn	1s1
Russell Hunt	2s1	Jonathan Russell	1s

For the year 1789.

Daniel Dean	2s	Isaac Lawrence	1s
Ebenezer Fletcher	1s	Benjamin Sedgwick	2s
William Warner	1s	Thomas Little	1s
Phinehas Spaulding	1s1	Samuel Norton	1s
Russell Hunt	1s	Peter Knickerbacor	2s
Joseph Hanchett	2s	Elisha Ensign	2s
Rudolph White	2s	Joseph Pangborn, jun.	1s
Nathaniel Dean	s9	Jonathan Deverix	1s
Sampson Sheaf	1s5	Benjamin Phelps	1s
Joseph Pangborn	1s1	Appleton Burnham	1s
Josiah Dean	1s	Odle Squire	1s
William Coit	2s	John Swetland	2s
David Holcomb	1s	Jonathan Russell	1s
Isaac Peck	1s	Ebenezer Jackson	1s

For the year 1790.

Daniel Dean	2s1	Charles Burrall	2s1
John Coburn	1s	Isaac Lawrence	1s
Oliver Dean	1s6	Peter Knickerbacor	1s
Phinehas Spaulding	1s1	Joseph Pangborn, jun.	1s
Russell Hunt	1s	Jonathan Deverix	1s
Rudolph White,	1s	Benjamin Phelps	1s
Nathaniel Dean	1s	Appleton Burnham	1s
William Fellows	s6	John Swetland	2s1
Sampson Sheaf	1s	Nathaniel Moody	1s
Timothy Horsford	2s1	Jonathan Russell	1s
Collins Chapman	1s	Samuel Blodget	1s
Joseph Pangborn	1s1	Caleb Strong	2s1
Isaiah Dean	2s1	Ebenezer Jackson	1s
Elisha Painter	2s1	Elizur Wright	1s
William Coit	2s1	John Edgerton	1s
Zacheus Hanchet	1s1	James Easton	2s1
David Holcomb	1s	David Whitney	2s1

GILES PHELPS, constable, for 1788.
HEZEKIAH PHELPS, constable for 1789.
HENRY SPALDING, constable for 1790

Panton, April 25, 1791. 9t1

The Vermont Gazette.

While DECENCY *and* CANDOR *guide the* PEN—*Our* PRESS *ſhall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

VOLUME VIII.] MONDAY, MAY 23, 1791. [NUMBER 52.

Printed and publiſhed (every MONDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office, a few rods ſouth of the courthouſe, BENNINGTON.

FRESH GOODS.

CALDWELL AND MYNDERSE,
Have juſt received a large aſſortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
Imported in the laſt veſſels
From LONDON.

WHICH they will ſell remarkably low for CASH, WHEAT, POTT & PEARL-ASHES, and almoſt all kinds of PRODUCE.

Manchester, May 10, 1791. 51tf.

WHEREAS the legiſlature of the ſtate of Vermont, did, at their adjourned ſeſſion, at Bennington, in 1791, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the townſhip of Fairfield, Smithfield, and Hungerford, public rights excepted, for the purpoſe of repairing roads, building bridges, &c. in each town.—This is therefore to notify to each of the proprietors and land owners of each of ſaid towns, that they have liberty to work out their reſpective taxes, any time between now and the 10th of September next, on application to the committee, duly appointed to ſuperintend ſaid buſineſs.

HUBBART BARLOW,
JOSEPH BAKER,
JAMES HAWLEY,
ANDREW BRADLEY,
SAMUEL B. SHELDEN,
ELISHA SHELDEN,
SILAS HATHAWAY. } Committee.

Smithfield, April 20, 1791. 51W1

WHEREAS the legiſlature did, at their ſeſſion at Caſtleton, in October, 1790, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in Williamſtown, public rights excepted, for the purpoſe of making and repairing public roads, &c. The land owners are therefore notified, that they have liberty to work out their tax, any time in the month of September next, or in the month of June following, by applying to the committee for directions.

CORNELIUS LYNDE,
PEARLY HOWE,
EDMUND BARRON, } Committee.

Williamſtown, May 2, 1791. 51W1

THIS is to notify the proprietors and land owners in the townſhip of Williſton, Chittenden county, ſtate of Vermont, that the general aſſembly at their ſeſſion in October 1788, at Mancheſter, granted a tax of one penny on each acre of land in ſaid town, public rights excepted, for the purpoſe of repairing roads and making bridges in ſaid town, and appointed the ſubſcribers a committee to ſuperintend ſaid work, for the purpoſes aforeſaid—This is therefore to notify ſaid proprietors and land owners, that they have liberty to work out ſaid tax, any time in the months of May, June, July, Auguſt, or September next, by applying to either of the ſubſcribers, who will ſet them to work in ſaid months, and not after.

JONATHAN SPAFFORD,
AMOS BROWNSON,
DAVID TALCOTT.

Williſton, April 14, 1791. 51W1

WHEREAS the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Vermont, at their adjourned ſeſſion, in January, 1791, did grant a tax of one penny per acre, on all the land in the townſhip of Brookfield, in the ſtate aforeſaid, (public rights excepted) for the purpoſe of building bridges, making and repairing roads, &c. and having appointed the ſubſcribers a committee to collect ſaid tax—alſo to ſuperintend the collection of a penny tax, granted by the general aſſembly, in October 1787, for the purpoſe of making and repairing roads, &c. They hereby notify the proprietors and land owners of Brookfield, aforeſaid, that they may have liberty to work out their taxes, any time before the firſt day of September next, on application to the committee.

OLIVER DURKEE,
ELISHA ALLIS,
TIMOTHY COWLES,

Brookfield, May 2, 1791. 51W1

THE proprietors of Wilderſburgh, in the county of Orange, and ſtate of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of twelve ſhillings and 7 pence, halfpenny, on each right, (public rights excepted) granted by ſaid proprietors, at their meeting, legally holden at ſaid Wilderſburgh, on the 7th day of September laſt, to defray the expenſe of allotting the third diviſion, in ſaid townſhip, and other legal charges, are informed—That ſo much of their land will be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Aſa Edgerton, eſq. in Randolph, county aforeſaid, on the 28th day of June next, at ten o'clock a. m. as will pay ſaid tax and coſt, unleſs prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow:

Jedediah Baſſett, Jonathan Warren.
Eliſha Hunt.

JOSIAH EDSON, collector.

Randolph, May 6, 1791. 51W1

WHEREAS *application has been made to me, by more than one ſixteenth part of the proprietors of Mansfield, Sterling, and St. George, in the county of Chittenden, ſtate of Vermont, to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors—Theſe are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwellinghouſe of mr. James Hawley, in Burlington, county aforeſaid, on the 22nd day of June next, at one o'clock afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. Firſt, to chooſe a moderator, clerk, collector, treaſurer, &c. for each propriety. Second, to ſee if they will allow former ſurveys, quiet the ſettlers, or make further allotments in either of ſaid towns; and do any other buſineſs proper to be done at ſaid meeting.*

JOHN STEVENS, juſtice peace.

Colcheſter, March 29, 1791. 50B2

APPLICATION *having been made to me, one of the juſtices of the peace for the county of Orange, and ſtate of Vermont, by more than one ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Strafford, in ſaid county, to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors—Theſe are therefore to notify and warn all the proprietors of the townſhip of ſaid Strafford, to meet at the houſe of col. Aſahel Chamberlin, innholder in ſaid Strafford, on the 22nd day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To chooſe a moderator to govern ſaid meeting. 2. To chooſe a clerk, collector, treaſurer, and other neceſſary proprietary officers. 3. To ſee of the proprietors will make a diviſion in whole or in part, of their ſaid lands, and take proper meaſures for that purpoſe. 4. To ſee if the proprietors will vote to the ſeveral ſettlers in ſaid town, thoſe lots on which they are ſettled, in lieu of their drafts, in the firſt, ſecond or third diviſions. 5. To ſee if the proprietors will vote to eſtabliſh the ſeveral pitches which have heretofore been made, agreeably to the former agreements of ſaid proprietors, and not contrary to any law in force at the time of making the ſame. 6. To ſee if the proprietors will confirm the draft of the ſecond diviſion lots heretofore made by the proprietors, as they ſtand recorded in the eighth and ninth pages of the book of records of the doings of ſaid proprietors, folio firſt; and to tranſact any other buſineſs relative to ſaid proprietorſhip, then thought neceſſary.*

WILLIAM DENISON, juſtice peace.

Strafford, April 16, 1791. 51W3

WHEREAS *the legiſlature of the ſtate of Vermont, did, at their ſeſſion, at Caſtleton, in October, 1790, grant a tax of one penny per acre on all the land in Briſtol, alias Pocock, in the county of Addiſon, public rights excepted, for the purpoſe of repairing roads, building bridges, &c. in ſaid town:—This is to notify the proprietors and land owners of ſaid town, that they have liberty to work out their reſpective proportions of ſaid tax, any time before the twentieth day of September next, on application to the ſubſcribers, who are duly appointed a committee to ſuperintend ſaid buſineſs.*

HENRY M'LAUGHLIN,
CYPRIAN EASTMAIN.

Briſtol, alias Pocock, April 16, 1791. 50B2

WHEREAS *the general aſſembly, at their ſeſſion, at Mancheſter, in October, 1788, did grant a tax of twopence on each acre of land in the townſhip of Saliſbury, in the county of Addiſon, public rights excepted, for the purpoſe of making and repairing roads in ſaid town, and the ſame being committed to me to collect—Theſe are therefore to warn the proprietors and land owners of ſaid town, that unleſs they pay ſaid tax to the ſubſcriber, agreeable to law, on or before the firſt day of September next, ſo much of their land will be ſold on ſaid day, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in ſaid Saliſbury, at two o'clock in the morning, as will be ſufficient to pay ſaid tax and coſt.*

STEPHEN HARD, collector.

Saliſbury, April 25, 1791. 50B2

Miſcellany.

FROM THE AMERICAN MERCURY.

THE various bounties granted by our legiſlature for the encouragement of the farmers in raiſing ſheep, has greatly increaſed that uſeful animal; yet much remains to be done, to bring this buſineſs to the utmoſt ſtate of perfection which this article will admit of. Not only the increaſe of *numbers* ſhould be attended to; but the *quality* of the *wool* alſo is an eſſential object. A ſhort treatiſe on this ſubject is much wanted—pointing out the mode of managing ſheep, ſo as to procure the greateſt increaſe of their numbers; how to prevent the diſtempers to which they will be moſt liable in this climate; what food is moſt ſuitable for winter and ſpring feeding; how to prevent their ſhedding the wool before the proper ſeaſon for ſhearing—and how to procure the fineſt fleeces, ſuitable for making ſuperfine cloths. The making *wool* one of the ſtaple articles of this ſtate, I conſider as an object which ſhould not be loſt ſight of for a moment.—No man who is a deſcendant of Britain, and who reflects a moment on the cauſes which have contributed to raiſe that nation to their envied greatneſs, can heſitate to pronounce it to be their attention to manufactures—of which, that of WOOL holds the firſt place. Thoſe politicians who deride the idea of Connecticuts becoming a manufacturing country, ſhould never be conſidered as friends to the ſtate—or as wiſe and uſeful ſtateſmen.

Greatbritain and Ireland might as well depend on huſbandry as we; nay better, for they are in poſſeſſion of a finer country—their lands produceth better crops, and they have leſs winter to intercept a conſtant courſe of labor in the field, and ſucceſſion of crops. Yet had Britain depended ſimply on her huſbandry, ſhe would this day have been ranked among the moſt inferior nations; indeed ſhe had not maintained her independence in the midſt of ſuch powerful neighbors.

But our farmers ſhould not confine their attention to raiſing wool; all parts of the ſtate are not equally well calculated for that purpoſe:—*hemp* and *flax* merit their attention, and ſhould be liſted among their yearly crops. The preparing thoſe articles for market, would furniſh labor for the winter months, when ſo many of our farmers, who have not large crops of grain, are idle. Large ſums of money are ſent out of this ſtate every year, for hemp—which is now imported, at a very heavy expenſe, from the Baltic. Flax is wanted alſo for rigging—but immenſe quantities are demanded for the ſupply of the duck manufactories, over and above the conſtant demand for coarſe linens.

A ſhort treatiſe on the beſt method of cultivating thoſe two articles, and preparing them for market, is much wanted: it is much to be wiſhed a more general ſpirit of adventure and experiment were obſerved amongſt our farmers—and that they did not content themſelves with barely doing what their fathers have done before them.

Some experiments have been made at Newhaven in the cultivating of flax, ſo as to produce that article in greater abundance and perfection. I hope thoſe gentlemen who have ſeen the great benefit of their *new* mode of culture, will have public ſpirit enough to publiſh the reſult of their experiments, for the purpoſe of introducing a more general attention to, and adoption of their improvements.

EXTRACTS.

WE eſteem moſt things according to their intrinſic merit: it is ſtrange man ſhould be an exception. We prize a horſe for his ſtrength and courage, not for his furniture. We prize a man for his ſumptuous palace, his great train, his vaſt revenue; yet theſe are his furniture, not his mind.

The true conveniences of life are common to the king, with his meaneſt ſubject. The king's ſleep is not ſweeter, nor his appetite better.

The pomp which diſtinguiſhes the great man from the mob, defends him not from the fever nor from grief. Give a prince all the names of majeſty that are found in a folio dictionary, the firſt attack of the gout will make him forget his palace and his guards. If he be in choler, will his princedom prevent him from turning pale, and gnaſhing his teeth like a fool? The ſmalleſt prick of a nail, the ſlighteſt touch of the [illegible], is capable of rendering inſipid the monarchy of the world.

Indulge not deſires at the expenſe of the [illegible] ar-

ticle of virtue: pass once its limits, and you fall headlong into vice.

Narrow minds think nothing right that is above their own capacity.

The injuries we do, and those we suffer, are seldom weighed in the same balance.

He who is puffed up with the first gale of prosperity, will bend beneath the first blast of adversity.

The best practical rule of morality is, never to do but what you are willing all the world should know.

Extract from mr. Paine's answer to mr. Burke's pamphlet on the french revolution.

THE rights of men in society, are neither deviseable, transferable, nor annihilable, but are descendable only; and it is not in the power of any generation to intercept finally, and cut off the descent. If the present generation, or any other, are disposed to be slaves, it does not lessen the right of the succeeding generation to be free: wrongs cannot have a legal descent. When mr. Burke attempts to maintain, that the *english nation did at the revolution of* 1688, *most solemnly renounce and abdicate their rights for themselves, and for all their posterity for ever*; he speaks a language that merits not reply, and which can only excite contempt for his prostitute principles, or pity for his ignorance.

In whatever light hereditary succession, as growing out of the will and testament of some former generation, presents itself, it is an absurdity. A cannot make a will to take from B the property of B, and give it to C; yet this is the manner in which (what is called) hereditary succession by law operates. A certain former generation made a will to take away the rights of the commencing generation and all future ones, and convey those rights to a third person, who afterwards comes forward and tells them in mr. Burke's language, that they have *no rights*, that their rights are already bequeathed to him, and that he will govern in *contempt* of them. From such principles and such ignorance, good Lord deliver the world!

But after all, what is this metaphor called a crown, or rather what is monarchy? Is it a thing, or is it a name, or is it a fraud? "Is it a contrivance of human wisdom," or of human craft to obtain money from a nation under specious pretences? Is it a thing necessary to a nation? If it is, in what does that necessity consist, what services does it perform, what is its business, and what are its merits? Doth the virtue consist in the metaphor, or the man? Doth the goldsmith that makes the crown, make the virtue also? Doth it operate like Fortunatus's wishing cap, or Harlequin's wooden sword? Doth it make a conjurer? In fine, what is it? It appears to be a something going much out of fashion, falling into ridicule, and rejected in some countries both as unnecessary and expensive. In America it is considered as an absurdity, and in France it has so far declined, that the goodness of the man, and the respect for his personal character, are the only things that preserve the appearance of its existence.

ON THE MISERIES OF THIS LIFE.

WELL may mortals here on earth take relief in the contemplation of a future state, since this, in which we are, yields no real joy, no true happiness at all; but is a painful and tedious journey,—a wretched, decaying and uncertain life: a scene of labor, a life of sin, pride and folly; full of miseries, and rather lingering death than life; since in it we die daily, by the constant decays and alterations of our bodies, and the sundry kinds of death which we every moment stand exposed to—& can we call this living? Does that imply any thing deserving the name of life, which is bloated with tumors, macerated with pains, burnt up with fevers, blasted with an infected air; fattened with eating, brought down with fastings, enervated with mirth, consumed with melancholy, shortned with care, stupified with security, blown up with riches, dejected by poverty, made gay by youth, brought low with age, broken with various infirmities, and destroyed with grief? Nay, if all these were too little, the conclusion of them is the tyranny of death, which soon puts a final period to what we falsely call the joys of life.

STATES AND MEN.

BY DR. YOUNG.

WHAT an extravagant dominion does pleasure exercise over us? It is not only the pestilence that walketh in darkness, but the arrow that destroyeth at noon-day. Our luxury is beyond bounds; it stops not at the poor, even they that live on alms are infected with it.

It has often been observed, that it is with states as with men. They have their birth, growth, health, distemper, decay and death. Men sometimes drop suddenly by an apoplexy; states by conquest; in full vigor both. As man owes his mortality to original sin, some states owe their fall to some defect, or infelicity in their original constitution: but a contracted distemper is the most common ruin of states and men; and what national distemper more mortal than our own. On the soft bed of luxury most kingdoms have expired.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

THE present empress of Russia, born in the year 1729, was a german princess, daughter of Christian Augustus, prince of Anhault Zerest, and in 1745, married Peter the IIId, a sovereign distinguished for his folly and vices, who after his ascending the throne was weak enough to wear the prussian uniform, profess himself a soldier of Frederick (the public enemy of his country)—attempted to cut the beards of his clergy, and was the avowed foe of literary improvement. After a turbulent reign of about six months, he was deposed by the united concurrence of his subjects—who, in July, 1762, bestowed the diadem upon his wife, the present empress, who then changed her name of Sophia Augusta, for that of Catharine Alegriewna the second. She is undoubtedly, very ambitious; but excepting the great Leopold, is the first legislator of the present age; the protector of her people, in relieving the miseries of her peasants; and has by a series of most brilliant atchievements and astonishing successes, raised the russian empire to a height of glory, which now threatens to overturn the balance of Europe.

DUELLING.

M. BROUILLET, a member of the national assembly of France, has proposed a scheme for the abolition of the barbarous custom of duelling.—He proposes that the assembly should issue a solemn declaration: 1. That honor, as well as virtue, being personal, no citizen can be deprived of it but by his own act, and that it can in no case depend on the caprice of another.—2. That every citizen, convicted of having given an affront to another, by words, gestures, or threats, will be prosecuted and punished as a disturber of the public peace.—3. That every person who shall strike another shall be declared infamous.—4. That the laws against duelling shall continue in force, and be executed with the utmost rigour.—5. That those are to be considered as disgraced, who, in contempt of the law, dare to give a challenge.—And, 6. That it cannot be dishonorable to refuse a challenge, as true honor consists in submission to the laws.

IT is much to be lamented that the sentiments of monsieur Brouillet, do not more universally prevail, to the prevention of such scenes of distress as the following account describes; which much too frequently, since the war, have dishonored America.

Baltimore, (Maryland) May 3.

THERE are some calamities, in their nature so peculiarly distressing, as not only to involve individuals and particular families in the deepest distress, but to extend their baleful influences through the various classes of a whole community.—Amongst these, the untimely fate of the much lamented mr. David Sterrett, of this town, merchant, may be justly numbered, who, impelled by the ardor of youth, and a false, alas! too fatal, sense of honor, on Friday morning last, in consequence of a dispute the preceding day, met mr. Thomas Hadfield, in a duel.—Scarce had the respective seconds measured the distance, when the winged messenger of death flew swift to execution, and by the first fire of his antagonist, mr. Sterrett fell a lifeless corpse upon the sanguinary field, aged 26 years.—In one instant, that heart, which so lately glowed with filial piety, fraternal affection, and heaven-born philanthropy, ceased to vibrate, and every vital function was extinct.

Could the advocates for duelling but witness the heart-rending scene attendant on this sad catastrophe—could they behold the bitter drops of anguish which bedew the venerable cheeks of his tender and respectable parents, in being thus suddenly bereaved of an amiable and promising son, "who never gave them pain but when he died"—could they conceive (what no language can express) the agonizing pangs that wring the bosom of fraternal affection, and the sympathizing sadness which pervades every feeling heart, on this melancholy occasion, they would discard an opinion so erroneous, and reprobate a practice so destructive to the peace and happiness of mankind.—By an adherence to this mistaken idea, the community is now deprived of one of its brightest ornaments, mr. Sterrett being a young gentleman from whose abilities his friends and countrymen drew the most flattering presages of future eminence.—Though born in affluence, he forgot not the children of adversity, and endeared himself to all by the gentleness of his manners, and the engaging sweetness of his disposition—but the artless tribute of unaffected encomium paid to his memory by every class of his fellow-citizens, forms the truest criterion to judge of his merit, and is the best eulogium on his virtues.

On Saturday his remains were consigned to the silent tomb, attended by an uncommonly numerous train of weeping relatives and sympathizing friends, when an exhortation, elegantly pathetic, was delivered by the rev. dr. Allison—The next day a sermon, adapted to the mournful occasion, was preached by the same gentleman, at the presbyterian church, to an attentive audience, composed of citizens of all denominations, from the following words:

"*My soul is weary of my life: I will leave my complaint upon myself; I will speak in the bitterness of my soul.*" JOB, chap. x. v. 1.

ANECDOTE.

CAPT. TRUXON relates, that when general Meadaws first penetrated to the borders of Tippo's territory, that prince sent a flag, and an officer to inquire whether the general wanted any provision;—adding that any thing the country afforded would be at his service; but at the same time requesting to know what his intentions were in advancing with so formidable an army into his territory.—Meadows treated the message with contempt, & did not deign to return an answer; he proceeded. The next day on the road a board was perceived fixed in a conspicuous place, with a hand pointing in a particular direction, and on it, "the way to Saratoga," put up, probably by some of the french officers, belonging to Tippo's army, who might have served in this country, during the late war.

Columbia.

Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, *April* 28. } DIED, on Thursday last, of a madness, occasioned by the bite of a mad cat, miss Betsy Sanford, only daughter of mr. Richard Sanford, of Fairfax county.

She had been bitten, by the animal more than two months before the hydrophobia appeared. During her illness, the scene was truly melancholy and affecting: at times her reason appeared perfectly in exercise; she would speak solemnly on her condition, and say, *if I could live, how would I strive to serve the Lord!* but her fits of distraction, on their return, made all violence and confusion! Her convulsive agony, and intolerable anguish, precipitately hurried her from life, and the fond embraces of her tender parents!

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 11. We are informed that the murders committed by the indians on the Alleghany in March last, were not committed by the Munsee and Seneca's, as has been publicly reported: capt. Bullet, who was said to be killed, has been seen since that time—he with a number of Munsees had been hunting near the Susquehannah waters, during the whole winter and spring.

The Seneca, called Snipnose, who was also said to be of the party, not long before the massacre, was near fort Franklin and went to Buffaloecreek, where the chiefs say he now is, and has not been absent.—The indian supposed to be Snipnose, was a Munsee, living on Beaverwaters, and known by the name of capt. Peters, a relation to some of the indians killed by capt Brady. Another of the indians who committed the murder was known by the name of Flin, had often been with the Senecas, but he lived and hunted on Beaverwaters, was also connected with the families who suffered at the beaver blockhouse; and there can be no doubt, but the murders were committed by the friends and relations of those families, who hunted on Beaverwaters, and not by the indians on the Alleghany, who in every particular manifest the most sincere attachment to the united states.

May 12. Mr. John M'Lure, uncle to mr. David Sterrett, late of Baltimore, merchant, has offered a reward of *one hundred guineas*, to any person who will arrest and deliver to the sheriff of Baltimore county, (Maryland,) a certain Thomas Hadfield, (merchant, a native of Greatbritain, resident of Alexandria, in the commonwealth of Virginia) who on the 29th ultimo, did wilfully and maliciously murder, in a duel, the above named mr. Sterrett.—Also a reward of *fifty guineas*, for a certain James Barry, of Baltimore, who was second of the said Thomas Hadfield & accessary to the murder of the said David Sterrett.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *May* 23.

The silk raised in Northford, (Connecticut) in the year 1790, amounted to 1200 runs, which, at three runs to one yard, will make 400 yards of silk cloth. This account is not perfectly accurate; but is so near true as to give a just idea of the silk culture in Northford; where the first mulberry trees were set out for this purpose 7 or 8 years ago.

The following statement of the transactions of the general government, relative to the indian tribes, is the result of the most diligent inquiry we have been able to make into the subject. We doubt not it will prove satisfactory, as it contains facts, and such general information as the public have a right to receive; it will furnish the means of forming just ideas of the present posture of indian affairs.

THE measures adopted by the general government, relative to the indian tribes within the limits of the united states, are replete with moderation, justice and humanity. Philosophers, and the intelligent part of the human race, approve the wisdom of such conduct, while its opposers will consist entirely of people of a different description.

Instead of an oppressive system, having for its object, the extirpation of a race of men more sinned against, than sinning, it appears to be the design of the general government, to impart to the indians, who were the original lords of the soil, all the blessings of

life, of which their situation will admit, and to lead them by degrees, to a more settled and more civilized mode of existence.

Waving the consideration of civilizing the indians, which by many is deemed impracticable, the policy of observing a liberal and humane conduct towards them cannot be well denied.

It may safely be affirmed, that the expence of conciliating, and attaching all the neighboring indians to the interest of the united states, for a period of fifty years, would not be so great as the expences of one campaign against either the Creeks, or the Choctaws.

At the comencement of the present constitution, the affairs on the southwestern frontiers presented a gloomy aspect.

The state of Georgia had been involved, for a number of years, in serious hostilities with the Creek nation of indians. In this contest the state of Georgia had been greatly distressed, its frontier inhabitants compelled to abandon their plantations, and guards were mounted, even in the city of Savanna, to prevent a surprise.

Congress early took this subject into consideration, and voted the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the purpose of defraying the expences of negociations or treaties, with the indian tribes. Three commissioners were accordingly appointed for the purpose of holding a treaty with the Creek nation, in September 1789, who were about to assemble at that time by virtue of a previous arrangement made under the directions of the old congress.

Although these commissioners were characters of high reputation, and repaired to the place appointed in due season, yet they failed of effecting a treaty at that time, owing to causes which are unnecessary to be detailed.

But, although no permanent treaty was concluded, an informal truce was agreed to until the spring of the year 1790.

The issue of this business placed the united states in a new and critical situation. Before, it seemed a contest arising out of disputes between Georgia, and the Creeks, relative to local boundaries. But the united states having interposed, they became interested therein, and responsible for all the consequences.

The treaty had been broken off rather abruptly, on the part of the Creeks, and under circumstances which indicated an aversion to an intimacy with the united states. Had the creeks committed hostilities, either before or after the expiration of the truce, it would have been difficult to have found the colour of an excuse for the united states not entering into an immediate war with that nation.

While on the one hand such a war, in which neither honor nor profit could be obtained, was to be avoided if possible, so on the other the united states were bound to protect all their citizens from violence.

In order therefore to prevent the former, and establish the latter, measures, honorable to the government, were devised, and executed with great ability, to induce the chiefs of the Creeks, to repair to the residence of the general government, as the only means by which they could avoid the ruin impending over their nation.

The treaty with the Creeks at Newyork, on the 7th of August, 1790, was the consequence of the visit of the chiefs. This treaty has been reprobated by land jobbers, interested individuals, and some of the inhabitants of Georgia.

But, the enlightened citizens of America, highly approve of the treaty, as the ground work of attaching the Creeks, and the whole body of southern indians, to the interest of the united states, upon principle entitled to the approbation of the disinterested part of mankind.

The supreme executive of the united states, has also taken measures to secure the Choctaws and Chickesaws, in their attachment to the united states, by assuring them of the full performance of the treaties of Hopewell.

And, a treaty is to be held by governor Blount, of the territory of the united states south of the Ohio, during the present year with the Cherokees.

Indeed there is the fairest prospect, of not only making a permanent peace with all the southern nations of indians, but of attaching them in such a manner to the interest of the united states, as to command their active services if necessary.

The Yazous company, so called, who have purchased of the state of Georgia, the preemption, to almost the entire lands of the Choctaws, Chickesaws, and part of the Cherokees, are dwindling away, and the boasted plans of mr. O'Fallon and his associates, are far from being realized. The general government will never be so lost to sentiments of justice and virtue as to suffer a number of land jobbers to dispossess them of their country, against existing laws and treaties, and thereby to plunge the united states in a war with those powerful tribes, who are otherwise zealously disposed to be our firm and intimate friends.

The warriors of the Creek nation of indians, are estimated at 6000—the Choctaws at 5000—the Chickesaws at 1300, and the Cherokees at 2500, amounting in all to nearly 15,000 warriors——The friendship of such powerful tribes, even upon principles of policy, is well worth cultivating. The value of their friendship is to be estimated at the expence of their enmity, independent of the disgrace attendant upon the injustice of attempting to deprive them of their lands against the faith of the united states, stipulated by solemn treaties.

It were devoutly to be wished, that in turning our eyes to the regions northwest of the Ohio, that the same prospects of peace appeared.

The general government took early measures for this purpose—Treaties had been formed, under the old government, with the six nations, the Wyandots and the Delawares, and some of the more western indians—but, the Wabash indians always declined to attend at the negociations of those treaties, notwithstanding they were invited thereto.

In order, if possible, to bring those deluded people to a just sense of their situation, the president of the united states, directed that they should be invited anew, to treat of peace, and that the consequence of their refusal, and persisting in hostilities should be fully placed before them—and at the same time, the people of Kentucky were prohibited from making any further incursions into the indian country.

This invitation was executed early in the last year, to all the tribes inhabiting the river Wabash, from Postvinceenes, up to the Miami village. The invitation was not only refused by the indians, but their hostilities were renewed with greater violence than ever.

The campaign therefore of the last year was a measure of necessity—The indians had been invading our frontiers, and had killed many hundred innocent men, women and children.

It became just and highly proper, to manifest the power of the united states over these blood-thirsty tribes. That the expedition did not entirely succeed, is to be much regretted, but it is unnecessary in this place to investigate the causes of its failure.

Notwithstanding the provocations of these indians, it is said measures have been taken to open their eyes to their situation, and if possible to induce them to peace, without the necessity of an active campaign: but, if the measures taken for this purpose should be in vain, the meekness of christianity, will justify the government, in taking effectual measures to prevent the murder of its peaceable citizens.

And the arrangements made, and which are in train of execution, will in all probability be entirely adequate to the full conviction of the hostile indians, that they have abundantly more to hope from the mercy, than to expect from the weakness of the united states.

[*Gazette of the United States.*]

SHEARING OF SHEEP.

THE following method has been found effectual. Immediately after the sheep are shorn, soak the roots of the wool that remains on, all over with oil, or butter and brimstone, and three or four days afterwards wash them in salt and water, and the wool of next season will be not only much finer and softer, but the quantity will be greatly enlarged, and it may be depended on, that the sheep will neither be troubled with the scab or vermin that year.

DIED]—On Saturday morning last, mrs. LOVICE WOOD, aged 21, wife of mr. NATHAN WOOD, of this town.

—And on Saturday evening last, mrs. SARAH BRANCH, wife of mr. ZEPHANIAH BRANCH.

Printingoffice, Bennington, May 23, 1791.
Now in the press, and with all possible expedition will be published,

A NEAT OCTAVO EDITION OF THE

STATUTE LAWS OF VERMONT.

THE publication of this edition of the laws, has been deferred, for various reasons, for a long time; the earnest importunity of many of the subscribers, has induced the proposed publisher to proceed on the work immediately, and as great care will be taken to render the edition correct, it is hoped and expected that an indulgent public will kindly patronize an undertaking so obviously calculated for general utility.

The book will contain the statutes, now in force, from the old book, together with those of later date, and the acts respecting the surveyorgeneral's sales; notwithstanding which important additions, the books, well bound, will be afforded to subscribers at the reasonable rate of ONE DOLLAR *each, payable in cash, or grain at the cash price, delivered at the printingoffice or papermill in Bennington, where the books will be delivered to subscribers when finished.*

☞ *Those who subscribe for six will have a seventh gratis.*

⁂ *Subscriptions are received at the printingoffice, and by the several postriders from said office.*

THE proprietors of Rutland, in the county of Rutland, and state of Vermont, are informed, that a tax of 1 pound on each right, public rights excepted, was voted at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden by adjournment, at Rutland, the 2nd day of November last, to defray the expence of allotting two divisions in said township, two hundred acres in the first, and one hundred acres in the second division, and making a plan of the same, and other incidental charges;—the proprietors are therefore requested to pay the same to me the subscriber, immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JOEL ROBERTS, collector.

Rutland, March 16, 1791. 52t2

ABIMALECK

WILL cover this season, at the stable of Matthias Cobb, in the southwest part of Shaftsbury, at the low price of one dollar the leap, two dollars the season, four to risque a foal.

ABIMALECK *is full blooded; three years old last June; fifteen hands high; he is of a dark brown colour; if straight limbs, round and long body, square and full breast, long neck, slim head, full and pleasant eyes, with a lofty carriage of head and tail, joined with a most genteel trot and canter, will gain the attention of the public, it is sure Abimaleck will not fail to please. A sight of him is enough to recommend him—without any further encomiums. Also,*

WILL COVER,

At the same stable,

A LIKELY JACKASS,

The most expert for covering mares of any in this country, at the same price as the abovementioned horse.

☞ *The highest prices given for mules by the subscriber—* *JOHNSON BINGHAM.*

May 23, 1791. 52t2

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable court of probate for the district of Fairhaven, commissioners, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Samuel Moulton, late of Castleton, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice—that they will attend the business of their appointment, on the last Mondays of August, and September, and the 26th day of October next, at the house of the widow of the aforesaid deceased, in said Castleton, from one o'clock p. m. till eight on each of said days.

☞ *No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.*

NEHEMIAH HOIT,
JOHN WHITLOCK,
ABIJAH BROWNSON,

Castleton, May 4, 1791. 52t2

NOTIFICATION.

THE proprietors and land owners of the township of Addison, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of five pence on the pound, granted by the general assembly, in October, 1790, are hereby notified—That unless said tax is paid by the 27th of June next, their lands will be sold at public vendue, on said day, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, for the payment of said tax and cost, as the law directs, at the dwellinghouse of Zadock Everist, esq. in said Addison. The names of the original proprietors, are as follow, with 4s2 due on each right, unless otherwise marked:

Jonas Bilton
William Bogus,
George Gotfrey
Matthew Sears
Hobert Spencer
Nathaniel Sparrow
Isaac Clark
Ichabod Olmsted
Jonah Cone, 2nd div. 3s1
Daniel Cone
Joseph Spencer
Isaac Spencer
Jerard Spencer
James Stewart
Nathaniel Fisk, 3rd division, each 1s1
Ebenezer Spencer, 2s1
William Stewart, 2s1 in 2nd division.
John Olmsted, 1s2
James Bogus, 8d.

Daniel Cone, 3s2, home lots, No. 9, 1s3, do. 27, 47, 1s2. first division, in the 8000, so called, 13, 16, 23, 26, 41, 42, 43, 3d. on each number. 2nd Division, in the 8000, so called, numbers 7, 10, 20, 24, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 46, 1s8 due on each.

EBENEZER WRIGHT, constable.

Addison, May 6, 1791. 52t2

THE subscribers being appointed, by the honorable judge of probate, for the district of Addison, commissioners, to examine the claims of the creditors, to the estate of Benajah Webster, late of Ferrisburgh, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice—That they will attend the business of said appointment, at the dwellinghouse of Zadock Everest, esq. in Addison, on the second Mondays of July and August next, from one till four o'clock in the afternoon, of each of said days.

No accounts will be allowed unless exhibited within six months from this date, properly attested.

ZADOCK EVEREST,
SETH STORRS,
TIMOTHY WOODFORD,

Addison. March 9, 1791. 52t2

Philadelphia, May 4, 1791.

WE, the commissioners, appointed to receive subscriptions to the bank of the united states, do hereby give public notice, that the books will be opened by us for that purpose, at the bank of Northamerica, on Monday the 4th day of July next.

THOMAS WILLING,
BEAL BORDLEY,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL MOWEL,
LAMBERT CADWALADER.

☞ *The printers of newspapers throughout the united states, are requested to insert the above.* t4 Jul.

Parnassian Chronicle.

A N O D E.

By PETER PINDAR, *esq.*

FORBEAR, my friends, to sacrifice your fame
To sordid gain, unless that you are starving;
I own that hunger will indulgence claim,
For hard stone hearts and landscape carving,
In order to make haste to sell and eat,
For there is certainly a charm in meat,
And in rebellious tones will stomachs speak,
That have not tasted victuals for a week.

But yet, there are a mercenary crew,
Who value fame no more than an old shoe,
Provided for their daubs they get a sale—
Just like a man—but stay—I'll tell the tale.

A fellow in a market town,
Most musical cried razors up and down;
And offered twelve for eighteen pence;
Which certainly seem'd wondrous cheap,
And for the money, such a heap
As every man would buy with cash, and sense.

A country bumpkin the great offer heard:
Poor Dodge, who suffered by a long black beard,
That seem'd a shoebrush stuck beneath his nose,
With cheerfulness the eighteen pence he paid,
And proudly to himself, in whisper, said:—
This rascal stole the razors, I suppose;
No matter if the fellow be a knave,
Provided that the razors shave,
It certainly will be a monstrous prize.
So home the clown with his good fortune went,
Smiling in heart; and soul content,
And quickly soaped himself to ears and eyes.

Being well lather'd from a dish or tub,
Dodge now began, with grinning pain, to scrub,
Just like a hedger cutting furze:
'Twas a vile razor: then the rest he tried—
All were impostors! Ah! Dodge sighed!
I wish my eighteen pence within my purse:
In vain, to chafe his beard, and bring the graces,
He cut, & dug, & winc'd, & stamp'd, & swore,
Brought blood, and damn'd—blasphem'd, and made wry faces,
And curs'd each razor's body o'er and o'er.

The muzzle form'd of opposition's stuff,
Firm as a foxite, would not lose its ruff,
So kept it laughing at the steel and suds:
Dodge, in a passion, stretched his angry jaws,
Vowing the dearest vengeance, with clenched claws,
On the vile cheat that sold the goods,
Razors! a damn'd, confounded dog—
Not fit to scrape a hog!

Dodge sought the fellow—found him, and begun,
Perhaps, master razor rogue, to you its fun,
That people slave themselves out of their lives:
You rascal, for an hour I have been grubbing,
Giving my scoundrel whiskers, here, a scrubbing,
With razors just like oyster knives.
Sirrah! I tell you, you are a knave,
To cry up razors that wont shave.
Friend, quoth the razor man, I'm not a knave,
As for the razors you have bought,
Upon my soul I never thought
That they would shave:
Not think that they would shave,
Quoth Dodge, with wond'ring eyes,
And voice not much unlike an indian yell,
What were they made for then, you dog, he cries,
Made! quoth the fellow, with a smile—to sell.

COVERING HORSES ADVERTISED!

MR. SPRAGUE'S BEAUTIFUL HORSE *S N I P,*

WILL *stand to cover, this season, one half the time at his stable in Williamstown, the other half at the stable of Thomas Gold, esq. in Pittsfield; he will be at mr. Gold's on the 9th of May, and continue the week out, and alternately every second week through the season.*

SNIP *is a full blooded horse, a bright bay, fifteen in Newengland: his pedigree can be traced back to the old Godolphin—the best horse ever imported from Barbary to England.*

The terms are two dollars the single leap, four dollars the season, and eight dollars to warrant a mare with foal. The pay will be expected before the last of January next, in cash or grain.

Mr. Hudson will attend Snip, and offers his service to the public as a FARRIER—he can be well recommended for the best in the country.

April 25, 1791. 48*tf.*

The noted HORSE *J A N U S*

WILL cover mares at the stable of the subscriber in Sunderland, the ensuing season, at the price of fifteen shillings the single leap, five dollars the season, and ten dollars to ensure a foal. Payment to be made in grain by the first of January next.

Janus is a full blooded horse, about sixteen hands high, elegantly built, and genteel in carriage. His pedigree is well ascertained, and his reputation for getting fine colts indisputable; as can be made to appear by authentic documents. He has been reckoned one of the swiftest running horses in America.

Janus has been kept for several years past in Westchester county, state of Newyork, and was accounted by good judges, as fine a horse as that county ever improved.

To those acqueinted with the pedigree of Janus, further recommendation is unnecessary—those who are not, and are desirous of raising genteel colts, are requested to call and examine the horse for themselves—and it is presumed, if elegant proportion and genteel carriage, is capable of pleasing, his appearance will give them much satisfaction—and convince them of the reasonableness of the demand for his services.

LEMUEL BRADLEY.

Good pasturing for mares, if required.

Sunderland, April 20. 48*tf.*

THE HORSE, *YOUNG SAMPSON,*

WILL *stand at the stable of the subscriber, in Bennington, for the present season.*

SAMPSON *is a strong, elegant proportioned horse; three years old; canters and trots handsomely—is well limb'd, and full blooded. Young Sampson is a beautiful bright bay, with a dark main and tail—was sired by gen. Walbridge's Sampson, an imported english horse, out of a full blooded mare, and is equal for beauty and elegance to any in these parts. The price will be one dollar the single leap, two dollars the season, or four dollars to ensure a colt. Young Sampson had six mares last season, five of which are now heavy with foal by him. Payment must be made in corn, rye, or wheat, at the time of covering, or by the 25th of December next, to*

MOSES SCOTT.

April 25, 1791. 50t2

THE BEAUTIFUL AND NOTED HORSE, S W E E P E R,

WILL cover, at the stable of mr. Benjamin Gwilliam, in Bennington, near general Walbridge's mills, at the reasonable price of six shillings the single leap, twelve shillings the season, or twentyfour shillings to ensure a foal.

SWEEPER is a dark chesnut colour; fifteen and an half hands high; full blooded. He was got by a colt of old Fearnought's, in Virginia, out of an imported mare called miss Leeds, own sister to Nancy Bywell, which beat the noted horse Lath, at Warwick, in Maryland. Sweeper won a match at Marlborough, Virginia, of one hundred guineas: a prize of fifty pounds at Annapolis, in Maryland—beating many capital racers, and proved himself on them occasions to be a capital racer. He is a remarkably sure horse, and the colts Sweeper gets, are promising to be large, fine, stout, well-built, bony horses; fit either for the saddle or harness,

MOSES SAGE.

May 9, 1791. 50t2

THE FULL BLOODED HORSE, A N T E L O P E,

WILL cover this season, at mr. Abraham Lake's, near little Whitecreek, at the low rate of two dollars the single leap, four dollars the season, or eight dollars to ensure a foal; payable in the fall.

ANTELOPE was bred in Newjersey; and is descended from the best stock of any horse that was ever bred in that place.

ANTELOPE is a beautiful bright chesnut colour, with a star in his forehead; rising four years old; full fifteen hands high; very strong, handsome, and active.

ANTELOPE was got by Janus, of Newjersey, whose sire was the noted horse Fleetwood, who was got by Old Janus, of Maryland. Antelope's dam was got by the famous horse Liberty, of Maryland, who was sold for seven hundred pounds; his grand dam was Guineawater, got by Truebritton, one of the swiftest running horses ever started in the Jerseys.

☞ Proper care and attention will be paid to mares sent, on terms that are easy.

May 9, 1791. 50t2

N A T H A N F E L L O W S,

Postrider,

ONCE more takes this method to inform such of his customers as have not paid him for their last year's papers, that he earnestly wishes them to store their pay at the places mentioned in a former advertisement, immediately, as he is obliged to make a settlement with the printers without delay.—The roads being now settled, there can be no excuse on account of transporting their grain, &c.

Poultney, April 16, 1791. 49

THIS is to give notice to the proprietors of the township of Middlesex, in the state of Vermont, to meet at an adjourned meeting, at the state arms tavern, in Benhington, on the first Wednesday of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. First, to see if the proprietors will rectify any mistake in the records, or the survey of said township, or both; to see if they will complete, ratify, and confirm the former proceedings of said proprietors, or such part of them as they shall think necessary, or set them aside. Second, to see if they will divide the whole, or any part of the undivided land in said town, and to grant a tax if necessary—and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

DAVID ROBINSON, clerk pro tem.

Bennington, May 9, 1791. 52t2

TO BE SOLD,

For stock pay, and possession immediately given,

A G O O D G R I S T M I L L, AND TWO ACRES OF LAND,

Lying in Mapletown,

About four miles from Bennington meetinghouse.

THE mill stands on a stream that will carry it eight months in the year. For particulars, inquire of William Brace, in Cambridge, or Seth Dean, in Mapletown. WILLIAM BRACE.

May 2, 1791. 50t2

SIXPENCE REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the the 26th of April last, an indented apprentice boy, namira Porter, sixteen years of age, slim built, about five feet high; had on, when he went away, a brown coat, and brown hat: the other parts of his dress not certainly known. Whoever will take him up, and return him to his master, shall receive the above reward, and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring said boy, as they would avoid the penalty of the law.

SIMEON HARMON, senior.

Bennington, May 5, 1791. 50t2

THE proprietors and land owners of the town of Bridport, in the county of Addison, who are delinquent in the payment of a tax of sixpence on the pound, granted by the general assembly in October last, are notified—that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, as the law directs, at the dwellinghouse of capt. Ebenezer Markham, in said Bridport, on the fourteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the sum due on each, are as follow, viz.

Joseph Wiley,	5s6	Peter Golding,	1s1
James Carlisle,	2s1	Nathaniel Green,	5s6
Henry Ward,	2s1	Titus Rice,	5s6
Adonijah Rice,	5s5	Samuel Rice,	7s7
Elijah Smith,	3s8	Joseph M'Crackin,	1s8
Ebenezer Sternes,	3s3	Nahum Willard,	1s7
Joseph Hastings,	5s6	Joseph Tilton,	5s6
Jonathan Rolf,	7s7	Benjamin Fisk,	4s5
Nath'l Harrington,	7s7	Ignatius Golding,	2s1
James Brown,	4s5	Daniel Tilton,	7s7
Thomas Sternes,	5s6	Samuel Brewer,	5s6
Simon Stevens,	2s1	Nathan Perry,	1s11
Nathaniel Sternes,	3s5	Josiah Perry,	5s6
Ephraim Wheler,	5s6	Samuel Rice, 2nd.	5s4
Henry Quincy,	7s7	Nathaniel Moor,	7s7
Archibald Campbell,	7s7	Timothy Heald,	2s9
Johnson Jackson,	7s7	Palmer Golding,	4s2
James Tilford,	5s6	Abel Golding,	5s6
Peter Janes,	1s9	Joseph Newmarch,	5s6
Duncan Campbel,	7s7	Thomas Wasson,	7s7
Jonathan Osling,	7s7	John Wasson, jun.	7s7

TRUMAN TOWNER, collector.

Bridport, April 6, 1791. 50t2

WE, the subscribers, being appointed by the honorable juage of probate, for the district of Addison, commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Ebenezer Brush, late of Shoreham, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give this public notice—That we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the second Mondays in June and July next, at the dwellingbouse of the widow Sarah Brush, in said Shoreham, from nine o'clock a. m. to four o'clock p. m. on each of said days. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

EBENEZER WILSON,
LEVI BURCHED,
NATHAN ROWLEY.

April 22, 1791. 50t2

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont, at their session at Bennington, in 1791, did grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Hydespark, and Johnson, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in each town.—This is therefore to notify the proprietors of each of said towns, that they have liberty to work out their respective taxes, in the months of June, July, and August next, on application to the committee, who are appointed to superintend said business.

JOHN M'DANIEL, JABEZ FITCH, PETER MARTIN, } *Committee for Hydespark.*

JOHN M'DANIEL, JEREMIAH M'DANIEL, JONATHAN M'CONNEL, } *Committee for Johnson.*

Cambridge, April 19, 1791. 51tf